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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for it pay ment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collected, the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for November.

DECREASE FOR MONTH $480,078.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—The following is an abstract of the public debt statement for November:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,033,886,550
Five per cent. bonds	660,384,750
Total coin bonds	$1,694,251,300
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	22,439,870
Legal tenders	$ 372,541,479
Certificates of deposit	42,610,000
Fractional currency	42,536,105
Coin certificates	19,793,500
Total without interest	477,304,084
Total debt	$2,207,986,254
Total interest	34,940,516
Total debt and interest	$2,242,918,770
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 70,494,676
Cash in Treasury, currency	12,014,862
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates on deposits	42,610,000
Total in Treasury	125,023,538
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,117,917,132
Decrease of debt during November	$ 480,078
Increase of debt since June 30, 1875	10,771,593
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by United States	28,302,407
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	6,573,884
Balance of interest paid by United States	21,628,933

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

SENTENCE OF WHITECHAPEL ROAD MURDERERS.

LONDON, December 1.—The trial of the brothers Wainwright, Henry for the murder of Harriet Lane, at Whitechapel road, in 1874, and Thomas, as accessory after the fact, closed to-day. Both were found guilty. Henry was sentenced to death, and Thomas to seven years penal servitude.

DEATH OF HUGH CHILDERS' WIFE.

LONDON, December 1.—The wife of Hon. Hugh Childers was found dead in her bed at her husband's residence yesterday morning. A bottle containing chloroform was beside her.

THE KHOKAND REBELLION.

LONDON, December 1.—A special from Daniloograd states that military operations are impeded by heavy snows in the mountains around about Gorausko. The insurgents are well provisioned and tolerably sheltered, while the besieged Turkish garrison is reduced to extremities.

BRITISH TROOPS AT PERAK REINFORCED.

LONDON, December 2.—Reinforcements from India have arrived at Perak.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

LONDON, December 2.—A Berlin dispatch reports that Austria has sent to some of the European capitals a draft of the reforms to be recommended to the Sultan. Russia will reply on the return of Prince Gortshakoff to St. Petersburg.

THE DISABLED STEAMER AMERIQUE.

LONDON, December 2, 6 A. M.—The *Times* says there is reason to believe that the disabled French steamer Amerique has been seen off the Scilly Islands. A Government tug boat went out for her on Sunday from Devonport, but it is not known whether she succeeded in finding her.

SPAIN'S ULTIMATUM TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, December 2, 6:30 A. M.—The *Daily News* publishes a special telegram from Madrid as follows: The Spanish note to the United States promises gradual emancipation; increased freedom of conscience; that foreigners when arrested shall have an immediate hearing; that legal redress shall be obtainable for past injuries. Great anxiety exists in Madrid regarding the reception of the note in Washington. The note is Spain's ultimatum.

Germany.

THE RUSSIAN PREMIER CALLS ON THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, December 1.—Prince Gortschakoff had an audience with the Emperor today.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 1.—Steamships Mosel and State of Virginia, from New York, arrived out.

MOVILLE, December 1.—Steamer Scandinavian, from Montreal, arrived.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Express Train Collides With a Freight near Buffalo—Two Persons instantly Killed—Several Wounded.

BUFFALO, December 1.—The Atlantic express for the East, which left here at 1:50 P. M., and was detained thirty-two minutes at East Buffalo station, waiting for the Lake Shore train from the West, collided at the Batavia street crossing, about four miles from this city, with an eastern bound freight just drawn out from the side track, it having been signalled by flagman Brennan to come on. The smoking car and the first and second coaches, well filled with passengers, were thrown from the track and capsized. The passenger engine, tender and two baggage cars crushed through the fourth car of the freight train, lifting it from its trucks and precipitating it onto the flagman's shanty, crushing him under it. The scene at the wreck was indescribable.

H. T. Wood, jeweler, of Lima, N. Y., formerly of Canton, Ills., was crushed and almost instantly killed. J. Doty Collins, of Erie county, had his leg taken off near the thigh and was injured internally, while attempting to jump through the window of the first passenger coach; he cannot live. Mrs. Catharine Wilson, widow, was badly cut about the head and otherwise injured. She is considered dangerously hurt. Many were more or less cut and bruised, but none seriously. The engineer of the passenger train stuck to his post. The fireman, jumping to the ground, received an ugly cut in the head. The fast mail train, which was due at the time, was delayed two hours. The engineer only succeeded in stopping his train within fifteen feet of the wreck, which was piled upon his track. The dead and wounded were brought to this city and cared for.

BALTIMORE.

Southern Steam Transportation Company —Indignation Meeting to Consider Late Election Frauds.

BALTIMORE, December 1.—The stockholders of the Baltimore and Southern Steam Transportation Company have resolved to turn over the property to the directors for the benefit of the creditors. Their indebtedness is said to be $120,000. The steamers will be run as usual.

The meeting to express the popular condemnation of the manner in which the election in this city of November 2d, was conducted, was held last night and was numerously attended. Resolutions were passed denouncing the conduct of the Police Commissioners, and appointing an Executive Committee to contest several elections.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Engineer Killed.

CINCINNATI, December 1.—John Mack, an engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, was run over and instantly killed while at work under the engine, yesterday, at Moore's Hill station.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, Upper lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, southeast to northeast winds, warmer, partly cloudy and hazy weather, preceding the storm center.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday morning at Keene, New Hampshire.

Intelligence from Spain states that the authorities had closed the Protestant church at Toledo, and expelled the pastor and schoolmaster.

The Bank of America, of New Orleans, has suspended, and the Board of Directors have resolved to cease active operations and put the bank into liquidation at once.

Dried Fruit,

choice boives dried peaches and bright apples just received.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.

HENRY WILSON.

The Obsequies at Natick.

Burial of the Remains at the Vice President's Home.

Provisions of Mr. Wilson's Will—Completion of his Literary Work.

NATICK, MASS., December 1.—To-day the closing funeral rites over the remains of Vice President Wilson took place, and notwithstanding the severely cold weather there was a large attendance. At four o'clock yesterday the coffin was carried from the public hall, where the face had been exposed to the view of his townsmen, who came in great numbers, to his late residence and where his mother-in-law now resides. At twelve o'clock the exercises began. The choir of Mr. Wilson's church sung a hymn, followed by the reading of the scriptures, prayer and an address by Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Natick.

At the conclusion of the private services at the house, preparations were at once made for removing the remains to the Town Hall, where the public and final ceremonies were to take place. These were soon accomplished, and by the appointed hour the casket had been placed upon the catafalque and the mourners assigned to the seats reserved especially for them. A special train had in the interim arrived from Boston, bearing the Governor, a portion of his staff and several members of the Executive Council, a committee of the Boston city government, Hon. Marshall Wilder, Congressman Henry Pierce and officials of the Fifth Maryland Regiment and of the Independent Corps of Cadets; also the Boston Fusileers, who volunteered as an escort for the day. A procession was formed and the distinguished guests escorted to the hall, great crowds filling every available position from which to view its progress through the streets. The mourners having been assigned seats at the right of the platform, the invited guests were seated in the front rows in the body of the hall; the pall bearers, who were townspeople, to the left; the Grand Army post standing to the extreme left, and citizens thronging in the remaining area and packing the galleries. About two thousand persons found admittance to the edifice, while the seating capacity was limited to 1,200.

Rev. Francis M. Peleoubet, Mr. Wilson's pastor, opened the services by reading the hymn, "God is our Strength," beginning with the words, "Man in his weakness needs a stronger stay than fellow men, the haiest and the best," which was sung by the Alpine Quartette, of Boston. Following this was an invocation by Rev. A. E. Reynolds, and Scripture reading by Rev. J. S. Wheedon, to which a response, "Abide with Me," was sung by the quartette. An address was delivered by Rev. Edmund Deane, of Sherburne, who mainly touched upon his intimate personal friendship with the deceased, and the great qualities of the latter as displayed in the midst of the people who had known and were intimate with him from youth. The quartette then chanted a poem written for occasion. An address by Rev. Mr. Peleoubet followed, consisting of personal reminiscences of Mr. Wilson. The hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," which was an especial favorite with Mr. Wilson, and in singing which the entire audience joined, was given with grand effect. The benediction by Mr. Peleoubet closed the last rites over the remains of the Vice President.

The procession then formed in line of march, embracing nearly every street in the town. It was not until four o'clock that the hearse bearing the remains reached the grave in Dell Park Cemetery. The casket was transferred from the hearse and conveyed to the side of the open grave ready to received it. The Grand Army post formed a square about the lot, while the military escort was drawn up in line in the driveway. The mourners and invited guests having assembled in a body, the band meanwhile playing a solemn dirge, the casket was gently lowered to its final resting place. Mr. Peleoubet pronounced the benediction, the relatives and friends took a last look, dropped a few flowers upon the casket-lid and the last rites attending the demise of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, were at an end.

BOSTON, December 1.—Mr. Wilson has left a will, which is in his own handwriting and dated April 31, 1874. By it he bequeaths his entire estate, real and personal, to his nephew, Dr. Wm. L. Coolidge, in trust for the support of his motherin-law, Mrs. Hoyt, now in her ninetieth year; for the education and support of his adopted daughter, Eva, a little girl of some ten summers, and for other minor designated purposes; "Trusting it all," as he expresses it, "to the friendship, discretion and sense of right" of Mr. Coolidge. He also constitutes Mr. Coolidge his executor, directing that no bonds be required of him, either as executor or trustee.

In regard to the completion and carrying through the press of the third and last volume of his "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," left nearly completed, it is expected that it will be attended to by Rev. Samuel Hunt, his life-long friend and associate, his former past or for seven years, his private secretary and who, more than all others, has assisted him in the preparation of the work.

IRON AND COPPER.

Supply from the Lake Superior Region from the Opening of Navigation to November 24th.

MARQUETTE.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from Marquette up to and including Wednesday, November 24, 1875:

IRON ORE.

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Cleveland	11,518	Rolling Mill	13,046
Lake Superior	82,484	McComber	5,733
Champion	56,121	Edwards	9,302
Washington	9,541	Pittsburgh and Republic	2,807
Keystone	120,004	Lake Angeline	2,242
Kloman	530	Marquette	686
New York	7,035	Grand Central	
	36,244		
Total			458,505

PIG IRON.

Michigan Iron Co	2,935	Marquette and Pacific Rolling Mill	10,492
Morgan Furnace	5,258		
Bancroft Furnace	4,982		
Carp Furnace	71	Marquette and Pacific Rolling Mill (muck bar)	146
Pioneer	6,820		
Total			30,698
Total iron ore and pig iron			189,111

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for the season, up to and including Wednesday, November 24:

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Spurr Mountain	22,424	Keystone	2,810
Michigamme	44,760		
Total			70,093

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, from the Grand Island furnaces this season, up to November 24, 1875:

Bay Furnace	9,381	Munising Furnace	3,960
Total			13,341

ESCANABA.

The following table shows the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from the port of Escanaba for the season, up to and including Wednesday, November 17, 1875:

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Jackson	51,115	Richardson & W.	1,968
New York	29,243	South Side Jack.	
Cleveland	3,177	son	3,906
Angeline	22,961	Smith	187
Barnum	37,717	Angeline, soft	2,166
Foster	602	Salisbury	4,130
Empire	2,708	Goodrich	1,718
Rolling Mill	11,727	Superior, hard	9,873
McCormber	1,686	Superior, semi-ite	4,015
Iron Mountain	1,102	Excelsior	2,880
Saginaw	51,760	Champion	301
Winthrop	6,490		
Total			249,753

PIG IRON.

Pioneer	9,860	Iron Cliffs	1,750
Deer Lake	4,660		
Total			16,270

THE DISTRICT.

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season, up to November 24, 1875, and those for a corresponding period last year—the shipments from Escanaba being up to the 17th inst., only:

IRON ORE.

	1874.	1875.
From Marquette	458,505	458,505
From Escanaba	255,307	249,753
From L'Anse	86,069	70,093
Total	798,371	778,250

PIG IRON.

From Marquette	29,117	30,698
From Escanaba	12,745	16,270
From Grand Island	12,660	13,341
Total	54,522	60,219

—*Marquette Mining Journal.*

COPPER.

The following shows the gross shipments of copper from Portage Lake since the opening of navigation:

REFINED COPPER.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Calumet and Hecla	3,536	56
Osceola	479	1,174
Atlantic	148	1,057
Allouez	536	1,133
Franklin	308	479
Pewabic	729	722
Isle Royale	34	1,006
Central	22	1,058
E. Uren	6	
Houghton	15	248
A. D. T. Co	223	329
Houghton Tribute Co	5	438
Total	11,993	329

MINERAL.

Quincy	1,814	1,063
Atlantic	796	250
Quincy Tribute Co	6	1,265
Allouez	99	1,795
Calumet and Hecla	69	1,555

—*Northwestern Journal.*

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Spanish Matters More Peaceful.

Randall's Prospects for Speakership Brightening.

Pennsylvania Democratic Delegation Solid for Him.

SUCCESSOR TO CHIEF CLERK AVERY

Postmaster General Jewell's Report.

Ocean Mail Service—Limited Mail—Postage on Newspapers—Important Recommendations.

GENERAL BABCOCK'S VINDICATION POSTPONED.

Steamer Marion to be Sent to Liberia, Etc., etc.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1875.

The Speakership—Randall's Friends Confident of Success.

The friends of Randall say they feel quite encouraged to-night. The Kerr men are also sanguine. Cox is no longer an element in the contest. The outside supporters of Randall are here in full force. The hotels are thronged with the Philadelphia Democracy, among these are Richard Vaux, Thos. Pearce, George M. Dallas and Dallas Sanders. To-day the friends of Randall held a conference to decide upon a line of operations and to consult upon the situation. They say it is satisfactory. There seems, however, to be a large amount of bluster about Randall. The tactics of the Kerr men are of quite a different character. Notwithstanding the confidence of the Randall men, Kerr seems to have the votes. John Morrissey is about to-night offering to bet $10,000 on Randall's election. A Baltimore Democratic daily, which has been one of the bitterest assailants of Randall, has suddenly changed its tune. It is rumored that some of Randall's friends have bought up the sheet.

It would seem that every Southern and Western Democratic editor is here after an office. Senator Wallace arrived here to-day. He says that he has been so much engrossed in his personal affairs that he has not had time to look over the situation. It has been insinuated that he is not a supporter of Mr. Randall, and that he would relate a diversion in the Pennsylvania delegation in favor of Kerr.

The President's Message—Spanish Relations.

The President to-day was engaged in the revision of his message, it being completed except as regards the Spanish negotiations. There has been an immense amount of telegraphing on the subject, and dispatches received here from Madrid to-day puts a more peaceful aspect upon the face of things. It looks now as if Spain, finding out that there can be no more trifling, will come to satisfactory terms. Rear Admiral Rogers, "Fighting John," as he is called, is still busily engaged in perfecting the organization of the monitor fleet. In the event of active operations, the Admiral will doubtless be assigned to the command.

Pennsylvania Democrats Solid for Randall.

An informal meeting of the Democrats of the Pennsylvania delegation was held to-night, Egbert, of the Erie district, and Stenger, of the Huntingdon district, being absent. The delegation decided to unite on Randall, Marsh, of York, the principal murmur considered doubtful, giving in his adhesion.

Avery's Successor.

The office of the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department having been vacant since the dismissal of Avery, now undergoing trial for complicity in the whisky frauds, was filled at a late hour to-day by the appointment of Augustus E. Willson, of Louisville.

Mr. Wilson is now the law partner of General John M. Harlan, he a young man of twenty-four and quite popular in Louisville. He entered the office of General Harlan immediately succeeding the appointment of General Bristow to the Secretaryship.

Protection For Liberia.

The United States steamer Marion, eight guns, will be dispatched to watch and protect the interests of the Liberians against the savages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1875.

BABCOCK MUST WAIT FOR HIS VINDICATION.

General Babcock this morning received a telegram from District Attorney Dyer, at St. Louis, in answer to one sent by him yesterday, demanding a hearing before the court, stating that the evidence in the Avery case had been closed, and that the next case involving the question of conspiracy was set for the 15th of December.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Printing shows that the total cost of printing, binding, lithographing, &c., for the Government for the year ending September 30 last, was $1,560,425. The *Congressional Record* cost $88,959 additional. Nearly all the printing ordered by the last Congress is completed. There are now 1,200 employees in all departments with a pay roll of $95,000 a month. Compositors get sixty cents per 1,000 ems, or four dollars a day for eight hours.

SUIT AGAINST TREASURER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have brought suit against ex-Treasurer Jas. A. Magruder, of the Board of Public Works, and his sureties, claiming $50,000 damages. The declaration sets forth that $44,007,092 was received and in part disbursed by Magruder, but he refused to render an account as required. The case will not go on the trial calender until the February term, in which I approach able it will be tried until the fall of 1876.

CHIEF CLERK AVERY'S SUCCESSOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed A. E. Willson, of Louisville, to be Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Avery.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT—OCEAN MAIL SERVICE—LIMITED MAIL—POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS—IMPORTANT CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

The Postmaster General's annual report shows the receipts of the department $27,444,360, and the expenses $33,611,309. The receipts exceed those of 1874 1.98 per cent., and the expenditures 62-100. The actual amount drawn from the Treasury was $4,716,329, or $54,366 less than the previous year. The recorded complaints of missing letters numbered 5,645, of which 2,677 were registered letters, containing bonds, drafts, &c., amounting to $76,216, while unregistered letters contained valuable contents amounting to $75,997. Of the former 1,083 were satisfactorily accounted for, 971 actually lost and 603 remain under investigation. Arrests for violation of the postal laws numbered 307, the greater portion not connected with the postal service. One hundred and seven convictions were had and 157 await trial.

The department is in correspondence with the British Department on the subject of increase of United States territorial rates in British closed mails transported by rail between New York and San Francisco, the present rates fixed by the postal convention of 1862 not paying the actual cost of transportation. The report shows the operations of the various bureaus of the department, concerning which much information has already been published.

The money order department, the annual transactions of which have reached about eighty millions, shows an apparent profit of $120,000, though really in arrears more than that, if clerk's hire and stationery required for the business were charged directly to its account. The increase of rates on small orders, made by authority of the last Congress, will, it is believed, enable the bureau hereafter to pay its own expenses.

The fact that but one American steamship line carries mails across the Atlantic, and none to South America, is regarded as humiliating to American pride. Mr. Jewell thinks, as a matter of national pride, as well as the revival of American commerce and as the means of supplying efficient steam marine available for immediate use by the Government in case of war, provision should be made for the transportation of our mails on important ocean routes in steamships officered and manned by our own citizens and sailing under our own flag. A moderate compensation in excess of the postages now allowed would enable the establishment and maintenance of a American lines to Europe and South America; and a moderate mail compensation for a line to Japan and China will doubtless continue the mail service to those countries in American ships after the termination of the existing subsidy contract, which will expire on the 31st of December, 1876. I think it safe to say that the sum of $500,000 per annum, now granted as subsidy to the Japan and China line for a single monthly service on that route, would, in addition to the postages on the mail conveyed, be quite sufficient, judiciously apportioned between the respective routes, to maintain an efficient mail service by steamers sailing under our flag on all the important ocean routes which should be occupied by lines of American steamers.

Mr. Jewell says: "The evil of strawbidding, which annually involves the department in the loss of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, can, in my judgment, be effectually removed by such a change in the law as will authorize the Postmaster General, on the failure of any accepted bidder, to offer the contract, as at present, to the next lowest bidder on the list, if in his judgment the bid be not too high; and, if this next lowest bidder declines to enter into the contract, authorized to enter into a contract with a person not a bidder, at any price not exceeding said next lowest bid."

The Postmaster General speaks of the railway postal service and roads doing it, in high terms but thinks it would be more equitable to pay the companies by space, instead of weight. This would increase the compensation of the roads of the larger class, but reduce it materially on many of the smaller and weaker ones. The fast mail service is praised and the opinion expressed that at no distant day the business of the Department will be so great as to induce the railroad companies to run similar trains from New England to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is recommended that any person be permitted, without additional charge, to write a form of presentation in any book, pamphlet, magazine, periodical, or on any other matter of the third class, and also that the sender of any package be permitted, without extra charge, to write his or her name and address on the outside thereof, with the word "From" above or preceding the same, so as to inform the person addressed of the name of the sender; and to write briefly on any package the number and name of the articles enclosed. The sending of public documents through the mails has not delayed the delivery of ordinary mails or increased their cost.

As to transient printed matter, the Postmaster General says: "I recommend that the postage on transient newspapers and periodicals, books, printed matter of all sorts, lithographs and maps, sheet music, photographs and manuscripts designed for publication, shall be reduced two cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, which was the rate before the enactment of the law advancing it during the closing hours of the last Congress."

Concerning newspaper postage, he says: "The new law, which went into effect on the 1st of January, 1875, from present indications, will realize about one million dollars for the first calendar year. This is not a material variation from the average results of the old law, though during the last year in which this latter was in operation the amount was increased by the payment of postage on newspapers circulating within the county of publication, a requirement that was discontinued at the end of one year. While, therefore, there has been no increase in the aggregate receipts, there has been a large saving in the expensive commissions on collections allowed by the old law, as under the present law the great bulk of postage is paid at large offices, whose salaries are not affected by this. Under the old law there was no check to insure collections at the office of destination, and the consequence was that much matter were unpaid, and it was satisfactorily ascertained that under the present more equitable mode the universal collections have made up for the reduction in rates. The new system has excited no adverse criticism, but on the contrary general satisfaction that no change is deemed necessary.

"It is recommended that the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class be based upon the business of their respective offices, as determined by the cancellation of stamps, the account to be duly sworn to for each quarter and returned to the Sixth Auditor. There is a great want of equity in the compensation of postmasters of the first, second and third class. In the mails will be dispatched to St. Louis.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SCANDAL—DEACON WEST CALLS FOR A MUTUAL COUNCIL.

The following letter was addressed today by Deacon West to the members of Plymouth church:

NEW YORK, December 1, 1875.

To the Members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn:

DEAR BRETHREN—I thank you for your promptness and unanimity in reconsidering the vote by which my name was dropped from the roll of the church. At the request of the Examining Committee I appeared before them this morning and stated the reasons for my absence from church. While they gave me no advice, as to the technical sense of that word, I understood from them that they thought it to be my duty either to withdraw from the church or to submit to its action. I do not see that I can honestly and conscientiously take either course, and, as I said to the committee that I should make any further communication directly to the church, I will now state to you wherein I differ from the views expressed by the Committee, and propose a plan by which I think all difficulties that exist between us may be settled. In the first place, I believe that I am right in the request which I have made for an open, public and regular investigation of the scandal which has so long troubled the peace of our church, and I believe, moreover, that it is still my duty, as a minister of the church, to obtain such an investigation, if it be possible by any fair and honorable means. Therefore I cannot consent to voluntarily sever my connection with the church while a way is still open for the performance of this duty.

As regards my attendance at the services and sacraments of the church, I can only repeat what I stated in my former letter to you, that I can not conscientiously attend until a regular and impartial investigation of the charges against the character of the pastor shall be made by a properly constituted council. Such an investigation at the present time is especially imperative, because our church is not unanimous in its belief in the innocence of our pastor, and this feeling of doubt and apprehension is shared by thousands of Christian men and women throughout the land. Therefore, inasmuch as charges of adultery and perjury have been made against our pastor, and as, in my opinion, a regular investigation is necessary for the vindication of the innocent and for the preservation of the peace and purity of the church, I hereby request you to unite with me in calling a mutual council, to which shall be submitted the following questions:

First—Is the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher guilty of adultery?

Second—Is the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher guilty of perjury?

I make this proposition with the hope that it may be the means of vindicating the character of our pastor, and should this be the result no one will rejoice more heartily than I. I hope the church will meet me frankly and affectionately in the spirit in which I approach them, and will unite with me in the reference of this whole subject to a council, which will be able to compose the differences that now unhappily exist among us. As this matter is of such great importance, I ask immediate action on the part of the church, and that no time may be lost, beside sending this letter to the Clerk, I shall cause a copy of it to be published in the morning papers, in order that it may the sooner reach the members of the church.

Yours fraternally,

WM. F. WEST.

FAILURE OF JOHN THOMPSON & CO.

The failure of John Thompson & Co., No. 441 Broadway and No. 15 Mercer street, dealers in hair and fancy goods, is announced.

AMERICAN RIBBONS FOR ENGLAND.

In connection with the export movement, following closely the sending out of American cotton fabrics to England, the most interesting feature of late has been an important shipment of American ribbons to England.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Condition of Michigan Central—Damaging Report from Boston—A Denial from New York.

BOSTON, December 1.—The morning papers contain a voluminous review of the Michigan Central Railroad affairs for the past five years. In May, 1871, the company with a floating debt and liabilities amounting to $622,900,000, were making annual dividends of ten per cent, when they were not fairly earning one half that amount. It was regarded as a first-class investment at $118 per share. Now, after an interval of four years, we find them with the floating debt increased to $770,000, the aggregate capital and funded debt increased to $39,436 000, no dividends having been made for three years and the stock fluctuating in the market from $54 to $64 per share.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Boston was used to-day to revive the unfavorable rumors regarding the Michigan Central. Leading directors of the road deny all the stories and say there is nothing wrong with the company; that all these rumors have been started by parties inimical to the corporation.

The Proposed Advance of Rates.

NEW YORK, December 1.—A meeting of representatives of trunk lines of railroads, including the Baltimore and Ohio, was held in this city yesterday, and it was entirely harmonious. With the close of navigation the usuel advance in freight and passenger charges will be made, the purpose being to make rates remunerative to the roads without being oppressive to those who use them.

Bankruptcy of the Chicago and Illinois River Company.

CHICAGO, December 1.—Alford J. Stratton, Secretary of the Chicago and Illinois River Company, died a petition in bankruptcy this morning in behalf of said company. The total liabilities foot up about a million and a half. The assets consist of a claim of about twenty thousand dollars from the Pekin and Southwestern Railroad and the roadbed, right of way, ties, iron and bridges of the company.

Steamer Burned on Lake Erie.

DETROIT, December 1.—The steamer Phil Sheridan was burned on Lake Erie yesterday. No lives were lost. She was valued at $50,000, and insured for $20,000 against fire.

The Phil Sheridan took fire when a short distance from Buffalo, at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The efforts of the crew to suppress the fire being unvailing, they took to boats and were picked up and brought here by the steamer Craig. The Sheridan was a freight boat, owned by Ward's Duluth Line.

Rising Sun Flour

Is the best in use.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1875.

SCANNELL SENT TO THE ASYLUM.

John Scannell, charged with murder in Johnson's pool room two years ago and acquitted on the ground of insanity, has been committed to the Utica asylum for the insane.

DEATH OF MINISTER BENJAMIN P. AVERY.

News was received yesterday in Washington of the death in China of the Hon. Benjamin P. Avery, American Minister to that country, appointed about two years ago to succeed Minister Low.

STEAMER SUNK IN THE HUDSON—ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

Captain Wolcott, of the steamer Sunnyside, from Albany, reports that his vessel was cut into by ice at two o'clock in the morning near Hyde Park. He run her ashore, but she broke in two, and slipped into deep water and sunk. He reports eleven persons drowned, six of whom were waiters and chambermaids on the boat. The remained were passengers. The steamer is sunk to her hurricane deck and ice is cutting her upper works away rapidly. For two hours fifty or sixty persons were hanging to the rods and mast of the promenade deck before they could be got off.

IMPORTATION OF MANUFACTURED SILKS.

The total value of silk manufactures landed at this port in November was $965,380, and since the 1st of July $10,430,489, against $1,076,170 and $10,496,153 for the corresponding dates of last year. Since July 1st 3,099 bales have been received, an increase of twenty-five per cent. over the same month in 1874.

FAILURE OF STATIONERS.

B. & P. Lawrence, heavy stationers, in Maiden Lane, announce to their creditors their inability to continue their payments. They promise a prompt statement of their affairs, when a meeting of their creditors will be called.

VERDICT FOR A PASSENGER ON THE WRECKED STEAMER ATLANTIC.

Freeman D. Marikwald, a passenger in the White Star Company's steamer Atlantic, wrecked on More's Island, Nova Scotia, two years ago, on her voyage from Liverpool to New York, sued the company for $5,000 for the loss of a trunk, detention, &c., and obtained this evening, in the Supreme Court, a verdict for $2,100.

IMMORALITY OF POOL-SELLING.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions to-day made a presentment to Recorder Hackett, declaring that all games of chance had a demoralizing influence on the people, calling for the suppression of pool-selling on horse races, elections, &c., as an evil which should be stopped, and asking that laws should be enacted or amended to procure the punishment of offenders in these cases.

LATEST FROM CUBA—JOVELLAR TO RETURN TO THE COMMAND—REPORTED SLAUGHTER OF SPANISH TROOPS.

According to cable dispatches received from London by prominent Spaniards here, the recent reconstruction of the Spanish Cabinet implies the appointment of General Joveller to relieve General Valmaseda from command of the Island of Cuba.

Private advices assert that the Cuban General Sanguinti has slain a Spanish force of three hundred men, under command of Colonel Campillo, at the intersection of the main turnpike running through the center of the Island and the road leading to Remedios. A decoying force of insurgent sympathizers was employed to lead them into an ambush, when they were attacked by the main body of rebels.

DEPARTURE OF FIRST EVENING FAST MAIL FOR ST. LOUIS.

The postoffice authorities this evening inaugurated the fast evening mail service between here and St. Louis. The first mail left the Pennsylvania Central depot, Jersey City, at six o'clock this evening, and will arrive at Pittsburgh at 8:30 to-morrow morning. At this point the mails will be dispatched to St. Louis.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SCANDAL—DEACON WEST CALLS FOR A MUTUAL COUNCIL.

The following letter was addressed today by Deacon West to the members of Plymouth church:

NEW YORK, December 1, 1875.

To the Members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn:

DEAR BRETHREN—I thank you for your promptness and unanimity in reconsidering the vote by which my name was dropped from the roll of the church. At the request of the Examining Committee I appeared before them this morning and stated the reasons for my absence from church. While they gave me no advice, as to the technical sense of that word, I understood from them that they thought it to be my duty either to withdraw from the church or to submit to its action. I do not see that I can honestly and conscientiously take either course, and, as I said to the committee that I should make any further communication directly to the church, I will now state to you wherein I differ from the views expressed by the Committee, and propose a plan by which I think all difficulties that exist between us may be settled. In the first place, I believe that I am right in the request which I have made for an open, public and regular investigation of the scandal which has so long troubled the peace of our church, and I believe, moreover, that it is still my duty, as a minister of the church, to obtain such an investigation, if it be possible by any fair and honorable means. Therefore I cannot consent to voluntarily sever my connection with the church while a way is still open for the performance of this duty.

As regards my attendance at the services and sacraments of the church, I can only repeat what I stated in my former letter to you, that I can not conscientiously attend until a regular and impartial investigation of the charges against the character of the pastor shall be made by a properly constituted council. Such an investigation at the present time is especially imperative, because our church is not unanimous in its belief in the innocence of our pastor, and this feeling of doubt and apprehension is shared by thousands of Christian men and women throughout the land. Therefore, inasmuch as charges of adultery and perjury have been made against our pastor, and as, in my opinion, a regular investigation is necessary for the vindication of the innocent and for the preservation of the peace and purity of the church, I hereby request you to unite with me in calling a mutual council, to which shall be submitted the following questions:

First—Is the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher guilty of adultery?

Second—Is the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher guilty of perjury?

I make this proposition with the hope that it may be the means of vindicating the character of our pastor, and should this be the result no one will rejoice more heartily than I. I hope the church will meet me frankly and affectionately in the spirit in which I approach them, and will unite with me in the reference of this whole subject to a council, which will be able to compose the differences that now unhappily exist among us. As this matter is of such great importance, I ask immediate action on the part of the church, and that no time may be lost, beside sending this letter to the Clerk, I shall cause a

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1875.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S ringing answer to the cowardly insinuations of the St. Louis whisky thieves would seem to have stricken them dumb:

"Obscene with filth the miscreants lie bewrayed,
Fallen in the plash their wickedness has made."

THE foreign export trade of Boston, last week, amounted to $860,643, against $769,954 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports during the year aggregate $30,629,805, against $26,234,607 for the relating period of 1874, a gain of $4,395,244.

SOME of the New England papers are beginning to grumble because that section has not had a President for nearly a quarter of a century. But then FRANK PIERCE won a reputation which ought to suffice our down-East brethren for a hundred years to come.

TRULY there is no crumb so small that a hungry Democrat will not stoop to pick it up. "General" BOUGHTON, a Texas "carpet-bagger," who has been defeated for Congress, for United States Senator and for every other office, is now in Washington as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House.

SAYS the New York *Commercial Advertiser*: "Some people think it is getting down pretty low for the Chairman of a Democratic State Committee to be looking after a menial office like Sergeant-at-Arms of the House." Not a bit of it. Everywhere in that party cheap men are to be found in high places.

ACCORDING to the British Board of Trade returns for October, and for the ten months ending the same, while in the ten months of last year we imported 91,626 tons of railroad iron from Great Britain, we have imported in the corresponding period of this year only 17,711 tons. This is getting down to the bottom.

EFFORTS are being made at Washington to bring General BANKS and other "Independents" into the forthcoming Democratic caucus. It is intimated that BANKS can have a chairmanship; but the General is coy, probably remembering the fate of the fly in the fable—"Walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly." The Liberals will hardly be caught in a web so thin.

THE ferocious attack on SAM RANDALL which appeared editorially in the Washington *Capital* of the 14th ultimo, is, according to the correspondent of a Chicago paper, attributed by the knowing ones to the pen of JERE BLACK. Yet the latter is the *Post's* candidate for President, and the former its choice for Speaker. There is room for the reconciling element to work in, here.

THE United States Circuit Court for Kansas has just decided that a real estate mortgage given by a railroad company covers the rolling stock in use on the road. In another case it was held by the same court that the negligence or corruption of county officers in delivering railroad aid bonds that have been properly voted does not affect the validity of bonds in the hands of innocent holders.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has just rendered a decision to the effect that a recorded mortgage to secure subsequently acquired property is a superior lien to a mechanics lien for labor and material furnished after the recording of the mortgage and before the property to be secured by the mortgage is acquired. A similar decision of the court below cost the judge his seat on the bench, he being defeated for re-election.

IMMIGRATION to this country from Australia is beginning to set in. Several parties from that distant quarter of the world are now visiting Iowa for the purpose of securing land for sheep-growing purposes. Last week an extensive South Wales sheep grower purchased one mile square in Cherokee county, and will at once put it into a sheep farm. It is expected that more will follow him soon, that section being admirably adapted for such purposes.

THE New York *Evening Post* says: "The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is a timely warning against schemes for securing Federal subsidies for private speculations."

True, as to such subsidies as were inconsiderately granted to the Union Pacific; but as no one proposes to repeat that egregious and almost unpardonable blunder, the timely warning of the Supreme Court decision has no application.

THE people of West Virginia, a few years ago, in their intense eagerness for a "change," put the Democrats in power and the State has since been in their hands. Twice since the change when this "change" was made, the State Treasurer and State Auditor, have just been impeached by the House of Delegates for embezzlement or corruption in office, and they are to be tried by the Senate on the charges thus preferred. Our guess is that the people of that State have not made much by the "change."

SAYS the Democratic Albany *Argus*: "It is refreshing to witness a canvass for the Speakership conducted upon the high ground of principle, without log-rolling or combination of personal interests or private schemes." Just so. And when the saintly FERNANDO WOOD feels compelled to withdraw from the indecent scramble on the ground of personal dignity, and because—to use his own words—he "cannot endure to train with men who would so degrade a high office as to beg for votes in a common bar room, as some of the candidates are nightly doing," the spectacle becomes yet more "refreshing!"

"THERE are a great many people in Ohio," reports a shrewd campaigner from the Buckeye State, "who begin to regret that this is not the end of President Grant's first term. They would like to see him elected again; but are afraid that the rate against the third term, engineered by selfishly ambitious politicians, might result disastrously to the Republican party."
—*National Republican.*

This "shrewd campaigner" is probably some office holder who sees his term of office drawing to the small end, with no prospect of its extension. That class of men usually take this somber view of things; but they can console themselves with the reflection that a "third term" would be as fatal to them as any other course, and would wipe out the party, also.

THE Ironton (Ohio) *Journal* says:

"Not many charcoal furnaces in this region will run next year. One of our heaviest manufacturers of charcoal iron says he has been selling iron for the last two years at $22 per ton, less than it cost him to make it, and that he has lost at least $40,000 by the depression of the iron business."

What has become of that loudly heralded process by which the coal found in that section is said to be deprived of its large proportions of slate and sulphur, and rendered available for coking purposes, at a cost which, it was declared, would enable manufacturers "to deliver iron in the Cincinnati market at seventeen dollars and fifty cents per ton, thus placing Ohio in the forefront as regards the manufacture of pig metal?"

THE Springfield *Republican*, speaking of the contest at Washington for Speaker, says:

Among the candidates for the place Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, is conspicuous. As a politician he has many qualifications. He has no conscience that troubles him. He has no principles that he is ready to die for. He is a Pennsylvanian, with all that the word implies, and therefore, is for protection to pig iron and other productions of that State, but, as a Democrat, he is otherwise for free trade. He is for hard or soft money, according to circumstances. He is opposed to all subsidies except those that will help Pennsylvania, or Tom Scott, or the Democratic party, or Sam Randall.

That's the kind of a fellow the Democracy want—men who, like JOEL B. SUTHERLAND, "measure their principles by their interest."

ALL insurance risks on lake vessels and cargoes expired by limitation yesterday. Vessels that have port hereafter will have to assume their own risks, or pay very high special rates. The greater part of the lake fleet has, however, according to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, already gone into winter quarters. The present cold snap has practically brought the navigation season to a close, both on the lakes and canals. The November statement of the flour and grain trade of Buffalo, as reported in the *Express* of that city, shows that the season of 1875 has been marked by almost unprecedented depression of the grain and carrying trade. From the opening of navigation to December 1, the total lake receipts were 57,179,824 bushels, against 61,519,610 bushels during the season of 1874, a decrease of over four million bushels. The combined receipts by lake and rail, this year, amounted to 81,949,954, against 94,062,200 for last year's season, a falling off of some twelve million bushels, the decrease by rail being double that by lake.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

An additional remedy to those proposed by Judge WHITE in his communication published yesterday, is to repeal all laws authorizing or permitting summary convictions for "disorderly conduct." The statistics of Judge WHITE show that nearly four-tenths of all the commitments to jail and workhouse are for the ambiguous and exceedingly indefinite offense known to our criminal jurisprudence as "disorderly conduct."

Drunkenness, vagrancy, profanity and Sabbath-breaking, all of which may be punished summarily, are specific offenses, and are so well defined that there can be little danger of going wrong in judging of them; but "disorderly conduct" is a generic offense, and the phrase conveys no specific meaning. Larceny, burglary, riot, profanity, certain stages of drunkenness, and any conduct, generally that disturbs the order of the community, may each and all be classed as "disorderly conduct;" and thus, under this general phrase, almost every possible specific act of wrong doing is embraced. To place in the hands of the magistracy the power to punish a man summarily for whatever, in the limited judgment of an alderman or justice of the peace may be thought disorderly, is not merely to place in numerous hands an engine of cruelty and oppression, but to transfer nearly all the powers of the criminal law to the local peace officers.

It is against the policy of our law to punish a man for an indefinite offense. Our criminal law is characterized by the clearness and precision with which it defines and points out specific offenses, and it has been so careful in this respect as to create several grades of cognate crimes. A man charged with larceny must be indicted for the specific grade of larceny he has committed, and the same holds true as to assaults and homicides. It is therefore, it is essential to specify in an indictment the distinct crime alleged against a defendant on trial, why should it be thought less essential to define specifically the offense for which a man may be convicted before a magistrate without a trial by a jury of his peers? Why should an indictment in general terms be held bad and a commitment to jail or workhouse held good which sends a man into durance vile upon a charge of "disorderly conduct," which is a general drag-net and includes every and any known crime, as well as many petty offenses not known as crimes? The whole system is at war with the principles that lie at the bottom of our jurisprudence, and it should be swept away as a disgrace to our intelligence and a reproach to our sense of fairness and justice.

Under our new Constitution an appeal from summary convictions is guaranteed, which is a protection, to some extent, to the victims of magisterial blundering or malice; but many poor creatures are unable to employ counsel for such appeals, and practically the whole community is at the mercy of its magistracy. If an alderman or an officer takes a dislike to a man and desires to punish him, the "disorderly conduct" law furnishes many an opportunity for gratifying such private hates; and the petty quarrels of crowded neighborhoods provoke a greed for vengeance which the local ministers of the law are not slow to respond to. Both the Jail and the Workhouse are crowded with victims of the "disorderly conduct" law, who should either not be there at all, or should be there under the sentence of the court after trial by jury and conviction in due course of law.

It is high time to sweep away this anomaly in our judicial practice. There is no possible act of disorderly conduct for which a punishment is not otherwise prescribed by our laws under specific heads; and to comprehend all offenses in one is not only unfair and unjust, but is so fraught with danger to the community as to be a constant menace to its security. The principal present effect of the law as it stands, beyond the oppression of its victims, is to benefit the local law officers who rake in the fees which it ensures them; and there is no reason why we should continue, for their benefit, a system which disgraces our jurisprudence, entails heavy cost upon the county, and is of no public benefit.

EX-SPEAKER BLAINE is said to be in favor of settling the school question forever by an amendment to the Federal Constitution in the following words:

"No money raised by taxation in any State for the support of the public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations."

This is very good, as a mere suggestion; but such an amendment to the Constitution, however it is adopted, should be thorough and complete, and cover the ground so clearly as to leave no room for adverse constructions and interpretations. The language of the amendment as given above could be, we think, improved greatly; but as a theme for present discussion it will serve admirably.

Pittsburgh Mound Building.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

My friend, Mrs. Stubbs, thinks I "must have been bad off for something to write about when I found fault with a police officer for having the mud carted off the streets," Mrs. Stubbs does! She thinks the man did his duty in removing that dirt, does Mrs. Stubbs! And, moreover, is of opinion that the end and object of having street mud scraped up and formed into mounds is for convenience in removing it. Poor Mrs. Stubbs! I should pity her ignorance if she were a man, and blush for it, too; but being a woman she is not expected to understand public affairs. She judges city policy by that of the Penn avenue house, of which she and Mr. Stubbs are joint proprietors, and which they manage by right of that proprietorship. They hire a chambermaid by the week, and it is their interest to have her clear up the rooms as expeditiously as possible; so, with a broom, she gathers the dirt on the floor into a little heap, to expedite removal. To her the dust pan and brush are just what the cart and shovel are to the street cleaner, and if the management of a city were on the same principle as that of a family, of course Mrs. Stubbs would be right in her criticism. In other words, if city affairs were controlled by the proprietors, then the object of making mounds would be cleaning streets; and, in that case, the cart and shovel would follow the scraper, just as the dust pan and brush follow the broom.

Now, suppose the Stubbs mansion were managed by Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs; Bridget, the cook; Kate, the chambermaid; Molly, the nurse; Mrs. Slimmins, the laundress; John, the driver, and Paddy, who puts the coal into the cellar, and does other chores. Suppose these eight persons were equally endowed with authority, and that any four of them could exercise enough power, and that Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs differed from the others simply in being the parties to pay the bills! The majority might conclude that Kate had better take the house cleaning by contract, and she might find it to her interest to gather the dust into small heaps and leave it for accidental dish button, because the regathering would be another contract.

You see, that in a house governed on this plan, six of the eight governors would have a selfish interest in first employment for the poor, *i. e.* making work, and only two would be required to pay for it. These two, alone, would be anxious to get the work done, and their authority would avail them little, for the majority would be on the other side.

I beg Mrs. Stubbs to look at the question from this standpoint, and she will no compelled to agree with me about the mound building, even if we do differ about cursading.

Let her consider that a city is a corporation which differs from all other corporations in this particular, that the largest stockholder has no more control over its affairs than the man it may employ as a few months' time or casual labor. The property or stockholders are just in the position Mr. or Mrs. Stubbs would be if their servants were associated with them equally in managing the house. So the greatest good to the greatest number" would be the principle in that case of family government, as it now is of city government; and the question as to what is the greatest good, would be decided, not by intelligence, but by numbers. Now, the men who have no property and no taxes to pay are always in the majority in every city, or have such force of numbers as to hold the balance of power. They do not feel that it is their interest to have work done, though the object is work to be done. The more work the more taxes and the more money to be expended in buying contracts; and so mound-building came into fashion.

The men who build mounds of the street dirt have votes; each one, drunk or sober, ignorant or intelligent, has as much control in city affairs as the man who has done most, by his skill, industry and frugality to build up and adorn the city. These votes can be used by men who want contracts and promise work. If the work were once done there would be no excuse for paying men to do it, and a day's or month's wages could not be made the price of a vote.

Now, can Mrs. Stubbs see that it may not be, nay is not the object of the city authorities to clean the streets, when they hire men to make mounds in them?

It is not their interest to have these mounds carted off, as soon as made. To do this would only be for the general good and the benefit of taxpayers. The servants of the city are no more likely to wish to expedite work than Mrs. Stubbs' servants would be if they controlled her house, and could compel her to pay whatever bills they might please to contract. So, I insist that I did have a right to complain of that police officer, who permitted that mud to be taken away, so that it can never again be the object of a city contract, and its heaping up never can be made into a good and sufficient reason for levying one cent of tax.

It was an innovation on established customs, an interference with the vested authority of non-taxpaying voters, which should not be passed without a note of warning. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A false-set-to voice. The Democratic cry of "reform."

Some valuable copper mines have lately been discovered in Oregon.

Two "Henry Wilson funeral marches" have already been published.

Do ewe know that yesterday was like a flock of sheep composed of all wethers?

Ex-Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, has been offered the Presidency of Howard University.

The castor bean crop of Kansas is very large this year. About a million dollars is the figure. That's oil.

A twelve-cent stamp will take half an ounce of letter to Japan after the first of January—if you prepay it.

The discovery of a process has been made by which ashes can be converted into a solid mass as hard as marble.

There are elks in Arizona which weigh two tons after dressing. Either so or else the Arizona papers exaggerate.

Heterophomy. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* headed its account of the Wilson obsequies, "Our Dead Senator."

A notable new departure. A professorship of music is to be founded in Cornell University, at the next commencement.

A petrified man, with gold ornaments, has been found in the vicinity of Indianola, Texas. He belonged to the golden age.

The new Fryer process of separating gold from quartz will add enormously to the production of gold, as it saves all there is in the rock.

In Boston women have so thoroughly proved their entire fitness as school officers that their re-election is almost unanimously called for.

"Lightning will strike" in New Orleans, soon. Thirty-one whisky establishments there have already been spotted as more or less crooked.

And now Greece has a scandal on hand. A couple of Cabinet ministers have been arrested for slippery practices, and their fat is in the fire.

The discovery has been made that gas distilled from pine is twice as dense as coal-gas and five times as luminous. Pittsburgh pines for it.

Slaughtering and rendering have been prohibited within the limits of Boston, which renders the city much more comfortable as a place of residence.

The crops in Nebraska this year have been enormous, and the State has been fully restored to the prosperity it enjoyed before the grasshopper scourge.

The country is not going to "get broke." The Secretary of the Treasury believes that he will have currency enough for the regular expenses of the Government.

The ceremonies attendant upon the consecration of the Rev. Dr. McLaren as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Illinois will occur in Chicago on the 8th instant.

"Young America" stuffed the ballot box at a Sunday school election in Michigan, the other day. On counting the box it was found that some boy had cast about twenty ballots.

"Small Talk," the Louisville journalistic man-milliner, is engaged in the agreeable pastime of trying to crush out Robert Collyer, the great blacksmith preacher of Chicago.

There are said to be 14,485 idiots in the country, and the Buffalo *Express* notes as a remarkable coincidence that this is just about the size of the temperance vote in this State.

The "Trenton," a staunch man-of-war with eleven guns and a strong prow for butting purposes, is to be launched on Christmas day, the anniversary of the battle of Trenton.

The "Seal Locks" used on bonded railroad cars are to be displaced by a combination lock with a paper seal, manufactured in Baltimore by a Mr. Bearsley, who has been awarded the contract.

That Tice again! In the November number of his magazine, the *American Meteorologist*, he gives among the planetary equinoxes for the month the following prophesy: "28th to 30th, cold to very cold."

The returns of British imports for October show that of 5,144,000 centals of wheat imported during the month, the United States furnished only 1,714,000, as against 2,658,000 last year, while Russia furnished 1,006,000, as against 611,000, an increase of 70 per cent.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Andrew Johnson, the widow of ex-President Johnson, is reported as again very feebie.

"Jack Jackson," one of the last mementoes of slavery in New Jersey, died at Secaucus, in that State, last Friday, aged eighty-seven years. When his master freed his slaves, in 1820, Jack refused his liberty, and has since continued to work gratuitously on the estate.

The *Figaro*, of London, desires to see the following inscription put upon the English memorial statue of Stonewall Jackson:

"This Statue
Was Paid For by a
Few Englishmen Who Made Money
During the Civil War."

As the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* observes, however, there is too much truth and not enough poetry about it to suit our Southern brethren.

Rufus E. Warren, of Grafton, Massachusetts, is a monument of honesty for these times. The failure of another man, about a year ago, involved him, through indorsements and loans, to more than $50,000. He at once turned over his property to trustees, who have just paid every dollar with interest, and given back to him a little remnant of his once handsome competence.

Rev. John S. Giendenning, the lover of poor Mary Pomeroy, deceased, of Jersey City, New Jersey, made his appearance in Henry, Illinois, congregation last Sunday. The report, with unconscious irony, says: "He delivered a very eloquent sermon which was apparently well received by many of his hearers. His prayers were very fervent and caused considerable feeling among the audience. There is no disputing the fact that Mr. Giendenning is a very able speaker."

Three or four weeks ago an Englishman named Blair was arrested at Lincoln, Nebraska, charged with swindling a mercantile house in Manchester, England. He had sent goods purchased from this house to Lincoln, it was charged, and had followed them himself. He was arrested at Lincoln upon a requisition issued by Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, conveyed to New York and St. Louis, placed upon a steamer, and given into the custody of Captain William Turtle, of Chicago, who escorted him to Liverpool. Pending the arrival of the vessel in England the case was laid before the State Department at Washington, and a cable dispatch sent for the arrest and return of the whole party. Captain Yorke had contested the case for Mr. Marsh Foley, M. P., one of the firm said to have been defrauded, and had, it appears, acted in direct violation of the extradition treaty with Great Britain. The whole party are on their way back.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE SANITARIAN.

The current number of this publication has articles entitled "Relations of Sex to Health and Longevity," "The Borgias of Our Kitchen," "Infant Diet," "Startling Facts," "Relations of Insanity to Public Health," "Go and Come," "Preventable Sickness," "School-room Stunting," editor's table, etc., etc. McDIVITT, Campbell & Co., publishers, 79 Nassau street, New York. $5 per year.

The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region, says the *Miners' Journal*, during the past week was: By rail, 115,406 tons; by canal, 34,748 tons; total, 150,154 tons, against 132,138 tons for the corresponding period last year; increase, 18,016 tons. The total shipment so far this year is 4,173,382 tons, against 4,490,230 tons for the same period last year; decrease, 316,908 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 362,788 tons; bituminous, 57,751 tons; total, 420,534 tons, against 487,860 tons anthracite and 70,043 tons bituminous; total, 557,903 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 74,928 tons; increase of bituminous, 17,708 tons. Total increase, 92,631 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 18,580,774 tons anthracite, and 4,030,686 tons bituminous. Total, 22,611,460 tons, against 18,608,212 tons anthracite, and 3,233,045 tons bituminous; total, 21,847,257 tons for corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 27,438 tons; increase of bituminous 791,641 tons.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CATSKILL FAIRIES. By Virginia W. Johnson, author of "Joseph the Jew," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is really a charming book for juveniles, both as to its matter and elegant illustrations and finish. It is square 8vo, illuminated cloth, and would make a superb gift at any season of the year. It is a series of fanciful sketches, relating to the romantic scenes of the Rip Van Winkle locality. The author's fairies are her own fanciful creations, and are full of the quaint flavor of Hans Christian Andersen's stories. The illustrations are very fine and are profuse and strikingly in keeping with the stories. The book is elegantly printed on heavy tinted paper, chaste binding, and is admirably suited for a holiday gift. Persons up in years may even derive profit from the stories, as well as young people. It will be among the most popular books of the season.

EVERY-DAY RELIGION. Sermons delivered in Brooklyn Tabernacle, by T. De Witt Talmage, author of "First Series of Sermons," "Second Series of Sermons," "Old Wells Dug Out," "Sports that Kill," &c. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this collection of five discourses, we have portrayed the graphic and inimitable language of Dr. Talmage, his views upon eminently practical themes. The aim of the author was to bring the Gospel to the conception of the truth by the use of a simple form of language. His magnetic power over the masses is wonderful, and his powers of description are of the most vivid type. These discourses will compare favorably with previous works of the author. Few books of sermons are so well calculated to attract as these series. Those who have never heard Dr. Talmage preach are unable to form an idea of his powers of description.

CHARETTE: A Tale "of Lovers' Sorrow and their Tangled Sin." Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Admirers of a fast love story will find "Charette" all that could be desired. It is a vivid picture of fast living with an exciting episode running through the romance. The pivot part centers round a disputed claim, which gives the name to the book. It gives a view from a high and low stand point of the tender passion.

NORINE'S REVENGE, AND SIR NOEL'S HEIR. By May Agnes Fleming, author of "A Terrible Secret," etc. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The chief story "Norine's Revenge," is one of thrilling interest, and contains passages of vivid word painting. In fact the mind at the outset is put into a strain of anxiety to learn the denouement of the story. "Sir Noel's Heir," bound up in the same volume, is also a tale of exciting interest. Each character is strongly outlined.

OPIUM EATING. An Autobiographical Sketch. By Habituate. Published by Claxsen, Remson & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The honest motives of the author to throw light upon the terrible habit of opium eating, should be sufficient to awaken interest in the mind of the reader. It depicts in stern words the effects, without the glowing imagery of De Quincey. It throws a flood of light upon the subject, and we hope the work may do good and reclaim many from the bondage of this slavish habit.

THE GOLDEN TRESS. Translated from the French. By Fortune Du Boisgobey, author of "Les Collets Noirs," etc. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

A French novel is expected to be full of thrilling interest if even devoid of merit otherwise. But this story is something more, and the reader will be fascinated, especially with the love episodes of the central characters, "Sartilly" and "Jeannie," and the happy ending—their marriage. It is a stout volume of 422 pp., and well printed and neatly bound in green cloth and elaborately chased in gold.

THE TWO SISTERS, or Virginia and Magdalene. THE BRIDAL EVE: or, Rose Elmer. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This talented and prolific author has attracted hosts of readers who will be pleased to learn that such has been the demand for her works that a new and complete edition, numbering scores, is now in course of publication. "The Two Sisters" give fine scope for a story of the most glowing type, and it is said to be free from the slightest taint of immorality. "The Bridal Eve" is a story of exciting interest. The scenes and characters are strongly drawn, and the reader's interest is awakened at the outset and likely to be held until the finale.

CHATTERBOX—LITTLE FOLKS—SUNDAY READING. New York: The American News Company. Pittsburg: The Pittsburgh Book and News Company.

These books for little folk, reprints of English juvenile magazines, are well printed and bound, admirably illustrated, and contain just such reading matter as any parent may feel can be safely furnished to his children. They will prove a source of profit and pleasure to all the rising generation into whose hands they may fall. Each of them is specially suited for a holiday gift.

HESTER HOWARD; OR TEMPTATION. A Soul's Story. By Mrs. A. C. Warfield, author of "How She Was Won," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The author of "The Household of Bouverie" has won quite a reputation as a writer of fiction, and the simple announcement of a new work, rather a volume of the new edition of her works, will be gratifying to her numerous admirers. It is said this story is written in a forcible and pleasing style, the characters are drawn with a firm hand, and stand clearly forth, living and breathing women and men, not mere lay figures to weave a plot around and force dialogues upon. It is complete in one large duodecimo volume, printed on the finest white paper, and bound in morocco cloth, gilt back and side, and sold at the low price of $1 75.

HARPER'S SELECT NOVELS. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

"Hugh Melton," by Katharine King, is a story of love, with the usual flavor incident to army heroes. It is one of much interest and the characters are strongly drawn.

"Healey, a Romance," is brimful of interest, and of the better class of fiction, with a healthier moral glow, than is unfrequently found in the stories of the day.

The Queen of Connaught. A story. A very new subject, says a London critic of high merit, is treated in this story with great fineness and vivacity. It is full of life, skill and insight.

PARKWATER; OR, TOLD IN THE TWILIGHT, by Mrs. Henry Wood, published by Peterson's, Philadelphia, and for sale by Weldin & Co., is a story of much interest, and is likely to increase the author's popularity.

LIFE IN PARIS; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A LETTER-D'ESSAYN IN THE FRENCH METROPOLIS. By G. W. M. Reynolds. Published by the Petersons, Philadelphia, and for sale by Weldin & Co., of this city.

From the title it is not difficult to judge of its character. The exciting scenes and incidents at Paris are graphically described.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF DAVY CROCKET, an autobiography, written by himself, is a work of attractive interest. Few books of this character are more widely read. These books of Petersons' are in paper covers and sold at a low price.

A Good Story.

The following anecdote is related of Mr. Sheaf, a grocer, in Portsmouth, N. H.: It appears that a man had purchased some wool of him, which had been weighed and paid for, and Mr. Sheaf had gone to the desk to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw in a glass which hung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly and rebuking him for the theft, as another would, and thereby losing the customer forever, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change as if nothing had happened, and then, under pretence of lifting his bag to lay it on his horse for him, took hold of it, and exclaimed:

"Why, bless me, I must have reckoned the weight wrong."

"Oh, no," said the other, "you may be sure you have not, for I counted with you."

"Well, well, we won't dispute the matter, it is easily tried," said Mr. S., putting the bag into the scales again, "There," said he "I told you so—I knew I was right—I made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds; however, if you don't want the whole you needn't have it—I'll take part of it out."

"No, no," said the other, staying the hands of Mr. S. on their way to the strings of the bag, "I guess I'll take the whole;" and this he did, paying for his money by receiving the skim-milk cheese at the rate of forty-four cents a pound, the price of wool.

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S.
At Pittsburgh, the 10th day of November, A. D. 1875.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN W. WILLIAMS, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney at Law, 99 Grant street.

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R. D. THO

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1875.

The monetary situation was unchanged to-day, money being abundant, and the discount market quite easy. The situation continues to work toward a condition of decided plethora, every day seeming to bring an addition to the unemployed capital of this market. The amount of coal shipped from this point down the river during the past month was the largest ever shipped in any one month, aggregating 18,-357,000 bushels, or 651,000 tons. This is no small item in the business of a single community, and although the coal markets are depressed the returns from these shipments will soon be added to the volume of money in business circulation here. We also learn that the amount of coal shipped from the Monongahela pools during November was the largest of any previous month in the history of the coal trade, amounting to 9,688,000 bushels.

In banking and stock circles there was nothing new to-day. New York advices show an easier feeling in gold under more reassuring advices about our Spanish relations. Stocks were irregular, but maintained their former position. Foreign exchange was firm and steady.

—From advance extracts from the forthcoming report of the Comptroller of the Currency we learn that he takes strong ground in defense of the national banking system. He first disposes of the worn out charge that it is a monopoly, by saying that the old State system was the practical monopoly which has been overthrown by the national system. He then says:

It is urged as a further objection to the national banking system that the dividends paid to stockholders are greater than the earnings of other corporations. It is true that some national banks which have accumulated a large surplus or are organized in localities where the proportion of deposits to capital is large or at rates of interest as high as in the Western and Southern States do declare large dividends, but it is well known that, as a rule, the rates of interest charged on commercial paper by the national banks in their respective localities are less than those charged by State banks, private bankers and individuals, but the dividends and earnings of the national banks do not, as a rule, exceed by more than two per cent. the earnings of State interest authorized by law in the respective States, and this additional amount of profit is surely not too great a compensation for the risks and expenses incident to the business of banking, and to which capital loaned directly on mortgage security is not subject.

A very strong feature of the present system is shown to exist in the remarkable solvency and strength of the national banks ever since their organization. The Comptroller says:

Since the organization of the national banking system in 1863 and down to October 1, 1875, thirty-eight national banks have failed, with a total capital of $9,011,100, and with a circulation amounting to $5,874,993. The experience of this country proves to the organization of the national banking system, has shown that in twenty years an amount equal to the whole banking circulation was lost in the hands of the people, the loss by bills of broken banks amounting to less than three-tenths of five per cent. per annum. There has been no loss whatever upon the circulation of the national banks, and no loss to the bondholders can arise so long as the present laws shall remain in force. The total amount of claims proved against all the national banks is 414,672. 108. Dividends amounting to $8,292,877 have been paid upon these claims, and it is estimated that the total loss to their creditors since the organization in 1863 will not exceed $3,000,000. This total loss is less than that realized in more than one instance from the failure of a single banking institution during the period mentioned there has already been paid upon the total amount of proved claims an average of 65 65 per cent., and it is expected that the proportion paid and to be paid upon such claims will be about seventy-three per cent. The banks in New York city and in Brooklyn have filed, with an aggregate capital of $3,000,-000, and three of these in New York with a capital of $1,200,000 have paid their depositors in full, the amount so paid being $1,332,611. The bank in Brooklyn, which failed with $1,191,380 due to depositors, has paid that class of its creditors ninety-six per cent., a dividend now amounting to $1,143,725. The whole amount of claims of the depositors of the seven banks mentioned, including $2,525,305 due to others, $3,878,795 have been paid, being an average dividend of 90¾ per cent. The total amount of losses of depositors of national banks in New York and Brooklyn is estimated at $236,130, or five and two-fifths per cent. upon the amount of claims proved. There have been no losses by failures of national banks in any of the other principal cities, except in Chicago, New Orleans and Washington. One bank only has failed in the New England States, and the total loss of the creditors of that institution is but $1,372. The loss to all of the creditors of national banks in the Middle States is estimated at $201,401 and in the Western States at $841,729. The largest proportion of losses has been in the Southern States, where business has continued unsettled throughout the entire period since the organization of the system, the losses in those States being estimated at $2,439,994 upon $6,638,074 of liabilities. But there are those who, seeing evils where none exist, largely imaginary, desire the entire overthrow of the national banking system for the purpose of substituting therefor another system which has often been tried, without success, and which would result in nothing but a loss of credit and partial or complete repudiation, not unlike that which has recently overtaken the Turkish Government. The National banking system should not be repealed but should so be modified as to become and continue both profitable to the people and advantageous to the Government. The interests of the national banks will be promoted by the reduction to a low rate of the interest upon the public debt, for such a reduction will carry with it a reduction of the present onerous taxation upon bank circulation, capital and deposits.

It is very generally acknowledged that the national banking system is superior to the systems which preceded it in this country, and equal, if not superior, to any other system of banking yet devised, and the earnings and resources for desiring its overthrow is that money can be saved to the Government by authorizing it to furnish the entire circulation of the country. Such a course will not result in true economy nor will it greatly relieve the burdens of the people, our credit abroad and have the effect of preventing the sale in foreign markets of United States bonds bearing a lower rate of interest.

—We learn that an advance is made, to take effect to-morrow, in the rates for fourth-class freights from this city to Eastern points. The advance is from 20 to 25c per hundred lbs to New York; from 18 to 20c to Philadelphia; and from 17 to 18c to Baltimore. Rates to other points and on other classes of freights remain unchanged. The advance is not an excessive one, taking into consideration the tariff to points further west; and it is noticeable that while the rate from Pittsburgh to New York is 25c, that from New York to Pittsburgh is 30c.

—The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date.

Old demand notes	$ 60,707 50
Legal tender notes, series of issue	22,855,040 00
Legal tender notes, series of 1869	261,959,409 00
Legal tender notes, series of 1874	59,000,422 00
Legal tender notes, series of 1875	18,816,300 00
One year notes of 1863	64,733 00
Two year notes of 1863	19,956 00
Two year coupon notes of 1863	26,500 00
Compound interest notes	353,120 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,269,529 29
Fractional currency, second issue	3,124,711 80
Fractional currency, third issue	3,196,181 00
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	5,026,271 00
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	1,478,473 80
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series	4,191,629 35
Fractional currency, fifth issue	20,529,399 01
Total	$415,361,899 51

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 1, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	2:45 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	115¼	115	115	115	115
U.S. 6s, 1881, coupons	122¾				
U.S. 5-20's, registered	113¾				
5-20's, 1865	113¾				
5-20's, 1867, registered	122¾				
5-20's, 1867	122¾				
5-20's, 1868	122¾				
10-40's, registered	117¾				
10-40's, coupons	117¾				
Currency 6's	122½				
New 5 per cents	110¼				
Western Union Tel	75¾		75¾	75	75
Quicksilver	37¼				
Pacific Mail	41¾		41¾	41¾	41¾
Panama	120				
Adams Express	99				
Wells-Fargo Express	81				
American Express	61				
U. S. Express	44				
New York central	104¾		104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	23¾		23¾	23¾	23¾
Michigan Central	98½		98½	98½	98½
Lake Shore	98½		98½	98½	98½
Illinois Central	94				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90½		90½	90½	90½
Chicago & Northwestern	38¼				
Do preferred	80¾		82		
Rock Island	105		105		105
St. Paul, common	35¾		35¾		35¾
Do preferred	62		62		62
Wabash, common	9¾		9¾		9¾
Fort Wayne	92		92		92
Ohio & Mississippi	17½		17½		17½
Union Pacific	87¾		87¾		87¾
Hudson	133		133		133
Hannibal & St. Jo	21¾		21¾		21¾
Do preferred	29½		29½		29½
Atlantic & Pacific, pref'd					
Iron Mountain	14				14
C. C. & I. C	44½		44½		44½
Missouri Pacific					
South Carolina, April	32				
South Carolina, July	32				

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			51
Reading	55¾	55¾	
United Co's of N. J.	183	183½	
Oil Creek			100
Lehigh Valley			100
Central Transp'n Co.	46¾	46¾	
Empire Transp'n Co.	30		
P., C. and St. L. R. R.	75½		

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 115.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Money active, with the exception of gold interest, at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $225,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,450,000. Clearings not made public. Sterling quiet at 483@487½.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 115¼ and closed at 115, the two extremes of the day having been 115¼ and 115. Sales paid for carrying were at 3, 2½, 1, 1¾ and 5 per cent; loans also made flat.

BONDS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds fairly active this afternoon. Michigan Central sevens declined off to 95½. Northwestern coupon gold bonds to 85¾. Interest, do first to 104¾, and Union Pacific land grants to 100¼. State bonds steady, except Tennessees, which were lower. The stock market has been somewhat irregular and lower than yesterday. The largest transactions were in Lake Shore, which declined from 99¾ to 98¾. Michigan Central opened at 98, advanced to 98¾ and later reacted to 98¼. Union Pacific opened at 87¾, fell off to 86¾ and recovered to 87. New York Central declined from 105¾ to 104¾. New Jersey Central from 105¾ to 104. Pacific Mail from 41¾ to 41¾ and Western Union from 75¾ to 75¾. The changes in Northwestern, St. Paul, Ohio and Mississippi and Erie were from ¼ to ¾ per cent. At second call the market was weak, and at the close lower and unsettled. Lake Shore declined to 98¾, Michigan Central to 97¾, Western Union to 74¾, Erie to 23¾, Union Pacific to 86, Ohio and Mississippi to 17¾ and Panama to 120¾. Pacific Mail rallied from 41¾ to 41¾ and New Jersey Central from 104 to 104¾. Clearing changes were slight. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 175,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,000 Western Union, 80,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Union Pacific and 14,000 Michigan Central.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	74¾	St. Paul	35¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	Do preferred	62¾
Adams Express	102	Toledo & Wabash	9½
Wells Fargo Ex	80	Do preferred	7
American Ex	60	Fort Wayne	92
United States Ex	50	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	104¾	Do preferred	20¾
Erie	23¾	Chicago & Alton	97
Do preferred	25	Do preferred	105
Harlem	132½	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Do preferred	132	Indiana Central	4
Michigan Central	98	Burling'n & Quincy	114
Lake Shore	98¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	21¾
Illinois Central	94	Delaware & Lack	119½
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Atlantic & Pac Tel	18½
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pac. stock	87¾
Do preferred	83½	Central Pac. bds	105¾
N. J. Central	105	Union Pac. bds	105
Rock Island	104½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	116¾	10-40's	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾	10-40's coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	122¾	Currency 6's	122
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

EXTRA.

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	44¾	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	33		

LONDON, December 1, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £23,000. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per cent. Consols for money 94 9-16, ex-dividend, and for the account, United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 104; do 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 104¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 14¾; preferred 29.

PARIS, December 1.—Rentes 65 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 1.—United States bonds—New fives, 104.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—Gold 115¾. Sight ½ discount. Sterling—Commercial 548@546; bank 553@555.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, December 1, 1875.

The first day of the winter was a rather quiet one in the wholesale trade of our city to-day, the movement being sluggish, with little excitement in any department. The aggregate of trade is kept at a moderate volume by the amount of small orders to replenish stocks which are constantly coming in, and which constitute the principal portion of the trade here at present. Prospects seem to indicate a quiet but steady movement for some time to come, marked by conservative and economical purchases, and requiring a cautious and safe policy in nearly all departments of trade. Business interests are generally in a better position than has been the case for a long time. Trade generally rests upon a sound and conservative basis, and in a good condition to await the improvement, a portion of which was experienced this fall, and more of which may be expected during the first part of next year. As instance of the improved character of trade, it may be mentioned with caution and judgment, is found in the following statement by a leading dry goods wholesaler in Boston, taken from a Boston journal:

"We have this morning received returns from five of the largest Western States, and reports that in all these States the jobbers and retailers are doing a larger and better business than during any previous year since the close of the war. The same gentleman, referring to his own business, remarked that out of four thousand regular accounts scattered all over the United States, not one since the first of July has failed, suspended, or asked for an extension. The same journal gives its opinion that in four months of December the suspensions, failures and bankruptcies that have occurred, the causes are directly traceable to fraudulent combinations, outside operations, and a reckless use of credits for accommodation."

The London correspondent of the New York *Financial Chronicle* writes as follows about the English trade:

According to the official returns there was a large increase in the trade of the United Kingdom in October, the total being $144,080 cwt, against 4,758,644 cwt last year. The United States have received during the month 1,714,843 cwt, against 2,068,717 cwt; but from Russia there has been an increase from 1,000 cwt to 1,076,857 cwt; from France, 1,000 cwt to 291,000 cwt; from Germany, an increase from 278,283 cwt to 681,063 cwt; from Prussia, from 59,100 cwt to 166,857 cwt; from Chili, from 84,301 cwt to 111,883 cwt; from British North America, from 34,000 cwt to 436 cwt. "Other countries" also show a moderate increase. Of flour the receipts have been 227,325 cwt, against 447,700 cwt, chiefly from France and the United States. There was a large arrival of Indian corn last month, the total being 2,223,364 cwt, against 903,635 cwt; but the receipts of barley have declined from 2,030,-700 cwt to 925,746 cwt. Of oats, the receipts were 654,521 cwt, against 602,491 cwt; of peas, 50,-680 cwt, against 61,103 cwt; and of beans, 282,197 cwt, against 327,400 cwt last year.

During the week ending November 6, the sales of wheat in the principal markets of England amounted to 70,000 quarters, against 54,695 quarters last year—showing a decrease of 24½ per cent. The Mincing Lane circular estimated that they were 182,500 quarters, against 218,800 quarters—being a decrease of 16,100 quarters. The deliveries of wheat there have amounted in the 150 principal markets to 66,417 quarters, against 58,433 quarters, while in the whole kingdom it is estimated that they have been 1,018,800 quarters, against 2,549,000 quarters—showing a reduction of 30,500 quarters. The following quantities of produce have now been placed upon our markets since harvest:

	1875.	1874.
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Imports of wheat since harvest	13,790,007	9,244,979
Imports of flour since harvest	1,137,857	988,902
Sales of English produce since harvest	8,917,506	11,472,210
Total	23,845,370	21,705,791
Deduct exports of wheat and flour	67,905	160,631
Result	25,777,767	21,995,760

Average price of English wheat for the season | 47s 3d | 45s 9d

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,021	Apples, bbls	100
Cheese, boxes	10	Corn, bus	2,000
Barley, bus	3,150	Butter, pkgs	79
Bacon, tes	75	Bacon, pcs	3,749
Potatoes, bus	3,120	Hay, bbls	225

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week	Total
Flour, bbls	7,572	6,104	13,496
Apples, bbls	4,545	2,547	7,092
Cheese, boxes	968	3,051	4,019
Corn, bus	6,291	4,890	11,124
Barley, bus	9,489	4,053	13,538
Bacon, bbls	7,705	21,317	29,022
Hay, tons	200	647	847
Oats, bus	18,895	7,349	26,241
Butter, pkgs	268	263	531
Bacon, pcs	5,397	20,174	25,3 3
Bacon, tes	173	342	515
Potatoes, bus	20,031	12,345	32,376
Hay, bales	1,438	1,110	2,548

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevation.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade continues sluggish and rather limited at quotably unchanged values. Wheat is wanted, so far as high grades are concerned, while anything not strictly No. 1 red or white is neglected. Sales of prime white wheat at $1 40@1 42 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do at $1 35@1 37; prime sound red winter do at $1 30@1 32; low grade do at $1 20@1 25; rejected do $1 10@1 15, as to quality. Corn is steady, with a moderate demand, and there is a fair demand. We quote shelled at 66@67c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 66@65c for high mixed; 62@63c for low mixed; ear corn at 60c ₱ bushel for prime yellow on track; 60@57c for mixed; new ear continues easy at 45@47c for prime yellow; 42@43c for choice yellow. Oats are in only moderate stock, and with a fair demand prices are steady. We quote Western white at 42@43c ₱ bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 39@41c; dark to light mixed 36@38c. Barley is moving slowly at depressed prices. We quote Canada at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; choice springs, $1 40@1 45; common to prime do $1 00@1 25; choice fall $1 10@1 15; low-grades do 90c@$1 05. Rye is rather sluggish and easy at 85@90c ₱ bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—Receipts for the week are 6,194 barrels. The trade continues to show an unbroken and unattractive steadiness, with moderate jobbing trade and easy values. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 2 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red wheat flour $7 25 in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well known brands of family flour $7 25; Wisconsin extra $6 75@7 00; Minnesota $7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 25@6 50; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self-raising flour, in 5 ₱ bags, delivered at $7 50 ₱ bbl; Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market continues dull and depressed, with receipts for the week of 1,110 bales. We quote prime No. 1 timothy on track, at $19 00@20 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $12 00@14 50. Sales from store were active at $21 00@22 00.

MILL FEED—The demand is moderate and prices are much depressed. We quote bran at 80 @85c ₱ 100 pounds at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 20@1 40 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 40@1 50 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 30@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The week's receipts were 2,540 barrels, but for the past few days nearly small lots have come in. The market is moderately active at steady rates. Choice eating apples at $5 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking at $3 25@3 75; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Receipts are large, and the market is weak. Quotations are lower at $1 35@1 40 for prime mediums; inferior at $1 30@1 35.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@32c ₱ ₱.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote buckwheat flour at $2 75@3 00 per cwt.

BUTTER—Prime grades continue firm and in demand, while medium qualities are slow and sluggish. We quote prime to choice dairy at 29@31c; fair to good 25@28c; common to fair 15@20c.

CHEESE—The demand is slow and market rather easy. We quote prime Ohio factory at 14@14½c for September; New York Goshen 14½ @15c; Swisser 16@16½c and Limburger 14@15c. Receipts for the week are 3,051 boxes.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is steady. Dried apples are in demand at 10@10½c ₱ ₱ for choice quarters; dried peaches are scarce and higher at 18@19½c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market is active and stronger. We quote fresh scarce and in demand at 29@ 30c ₱ dozen; pickled plenty and not very actively sought after at 25@26c.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@ 28c ₱ ₱. California is quoted at 30c ₱ ₱.

MIXED MEAT—Prices are quoted at 10½@11c ₱ ₱.

NUTS—Chestnuts are easy at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts at 9½@10c, according to quality; Virginias 8½@9c. Pecans are easy at $1 25 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 40 @45c ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The business is moderate with receipts for the week of 12,345 bushels. The market is steady and firm with a slight upward tendency. The stock held here is not large in comparison with that of a year ago. We quote for round lots on track at 30@35c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40@ 45c for pure Snowflakes; from store prices are a quiet but easy market at $1 40@1 50 ₱ barrel; 50c ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market is moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 4½@5c ₱ pair; live turkeys 7@8½c. Dressed poultry—Chickens 12@13c ₱ ₱; turkeys 15@16c; ducks 13@14c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is nothing at $2 75@2 80 ₱ bushel. Clover seed $7 25@7 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock. We quote at $1 50@2 00 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

The trade continues steady, being solely based in immediate consumptive requirements. The week's receipts were 20,475 pieces and 342 pieces. Values continue firm in sympathy with the strong tone of the Western markets.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₱ ₱; clear rib sides 14¾c; clear sides 15¼c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16c; Sugar-cured shoulders 11½c; breakfast fast bacon is quoted at 16@c dried beef 15c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $1 00; ham sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady; we quote at $23 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ ₱, 14c; half bbls do 14½c; in buckets, 15c; in 5 ₱ caddies, 15c; in 3 ₱ caddies, 16c; in 3 ₱ pails, 17¾c; in 5 ₱ do, 17¾c; in 6 ₱ do, 17¾c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 90@95c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW—We quote chandler's tallow at 10@ 10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9¼c; medium do 7½@8c.

The Chicago *Tribune* reviews Monday's provision market in that city as follows: "Hog products were less active, with not much change in prices. The market opened firm, in sympathy with hogs, which were stronger under the fact of a light supply. But it was subsequently reported that hogs were arriving very freely in Cincinnati, and declined 10c per 100 lbs. Then sellers of product here were more willing to operate, though their offerings were all for future, and the market on the speculative articles weakened, but recovered tone before the afternoon session, and which is unchanged. Hogs are still higher than the prices paid or offered for future product, and, under this condition of things, there is no prospect of piling up stocks. The operations of packers are still limited to selling for the present, and filling the order as quickly as possible, except that some of them have gone long on pork and lard, the market at which the stuff cannot be made unless hogs decline materially from present rates. And there is no sign of that now, the general expectations being that they will rule strong till after the holidays."

Groceries.

Business to-day was rather sluggish but a moderate movement in sugars, small purchases for immediate requirements. In values no new movement was noted and quotations remained nominally unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	26	c Standard A	10¾@10¾c
Choice Rio	25	c Standard B	10@10¼c
Prime Rio	24	c No. extra C	9¾@10c
Good Rio	23	c Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	34	c Coffee C	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Franklin, B	9¾c
Rio, in papers	27@28	c Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in bulk	27@27½	c Crushed	11¾c
Java, in papers	36	c Powdered	11¾c
Java, in bulk	33½c	Granulated	11¾c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Young Hyson	30@40	c Str'y ch. N. O. new	70c
Young Hyson	50@55	c Prime	60c
Imperial	50@	1 00	*Syrups.*
Japan	55@	1 00	*Syrups.*
Gunpowder	55@	c Ex. white drips	70c
Fancy		1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	35@	85	Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.	₱ lb.	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Choice Carlin	8¼c	Pearl	5 c
Prime	7¼@8	c Silver gloss	8½c
Rangoon	7½@7¾	c Corn	10¼c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	60	c Lish soaps, ₱ box	$1 25
Allspice	18	c S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Cassia	33	@35 c Babbitt's best ₱ box	6 00
Nutmegs	75	c Dobbin's No. 1	5 00
Pepper	25	c German mottled do	7½c
Candles.			
Star, full weight	18	c Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Stearine	16	c Bi-carb, in 5 ₱ pkgs	5½c
Mould	11@12	c Bi-carb, in 1 ₱ pkgs	6c

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; corn, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 25; pineapples, 2-lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; straw'rries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; gooseberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; damsons, 2-lb cans $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans $2 00; peaches, 2-lb cans $2 00; plums, 2-lb cans $2 00; half-gallon do $2 25; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $3 50; bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; hf-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

TOBACCOS—A fair activity continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		*Smoking*—Gran-	
Spun roll	60@62c	ulated	50@75c
Black Navy	58@60c		
Black Twist	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco.*	
Louisville Navy	52@58c	Western leaf	
Louisville Cav	48@50c	Wrap'g do	18@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Ohio seed wrap'r	8@25c
Virginia Cav	54@60c	Ohio seed filler	4@6c
Double Thick	63@68c	Conn. (choice)	
Twist	60@65c	wrapping	40@70c
Bright pounds	63c@1	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wrap'g	1 25@2 50
Rough & Ready	60@65c	Havana filler	45@1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars*—	
Fine Cut	60@90c	Penn's. seed	$15@20
Tutt and Dry	35@42c	Penn's. Havana	30@45
Scotch Snuff	45@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 50
Black Snuff	38@45c	Imported	60@1 50

FISH—The demand continues good and prices are steady at the following quotations:

	Bbls.	Hf-bbls.	Qr-bbls.	Kits.
Mess mackerel	$ —	$12 00	$ —	$ 2 25
No. 1 mackerel	16 00	8 00	4 50	2 25
No. 2 mackerel	17 00	8 75	4 75	2 15
No. 3 mackerel	10 00	5 50	3 00	1 75
White fish	9 00	5 25		
Labrador herr'g				
Split	8 50	4 75		
Labrador herr'g round	6 00	3 50		

Wool.

The trade in wool here continues exceedingly quiet and little has been done of importance since our last report. Prices are almost nominal, but the following are the ruling rates for prime fleeces quotations ₱ quote the market firm at 42@43c for the best grades of fine washed, while medium and coarse bring 39@35c. Tub-washed and combing wools are in good demand. We hear of little done in tub-washed at 46@47c; combing, fine, 46@49c; coarse and medium do 42@45c; pulled wools 45c.

The Washington Pa. *Reporter* says: "There is still some activity in the local wool market. Colonel Hamlin, of Bentleyville, has also shipped about two hundred thousand pounds within the last fortnight. He has bought from our farmers during the summer and fall about nine hundred thousand pounds at the average price of about eighteen cents per pound. The above that figure belonged to fancy clips; and we regret to say that the sales have brought no better prices than those earlier in the season. We judge that nearly all the clip of this county has reached the Eastern markets. Under this position of the granger movement some of our farmers have shipped their own clips to the Eastern markets, but with what results, is unknown, as such parties are quite reticent upon the subject. We should like to hear from some of them."

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, December 1.—Domestic wool continues in good demand; the market contains full prices for all kinds with a broadening on the part of holders, the stock on hand being of clear but limited sales have brought no better prices than those earlier in the season. We judge that nearly all the clip of this county has reached the Eastern markets. Under this position of the granger movement some of our farmers have shipped their own clips to the Eastern markets, but with what results, is unknown, as such parties are quite reticent upon the subject. We should like to hear from some of them."

[By Associated Press.]

H. Erisman bought:

70	@6,180	$5	75	149	@7,889	$5	75	52	@5,050	$4	00
90	@5,670	3	65	216	@7,280	4	00	216	@1,680	4	25
227	@7,700	4	50	185	@6,900	4	75	157	@5,450	5	00
121	@6,280	5	25	160	@6,180	5	50	147	@5,840	5	75
42	@1,500	6	00	77	@3,000	6	25	36	@1,360	6	50
40	@1,500	6	75	77	@3,000	7	00	241	@9,350	7	25
57	@2,250	7	50	77	@3,000	7	75	36	@1,400	8	00
36	@1,440	8	25	36	@1,440	8	50	36	@1,440	8	75
36	@1,440	9	00	36	@1,440	9	25	36	@1,440	9	50
36	@1,440	9	75	36	@1,440	10	00	36	@1,440	10	25
36	@1,440	10	50	36	@1,440	10	75	36	@1,440	11	00
36	@1,440	11	25	36	@1,440	11	50	36	@1,440	11	75
36	@1,440	12	00	36	@1,440	12	25	36	@1,440	12	50
36	@1,440	12	75	36	@1,440	13	00	36	@1,440	13	25
36	@1,440	13	50	36	@1,440	13	75	36	@1,440	14	00
36	@1,440	14	25	36	@1,440	14	50	36	@1,440	14	75
36	@1,440	15	00	36	@1,440	15	25	36	@1,440	15	50
36	@1,440	15	75	36	@1,440	16	00	36	@1,440	16	25
36	@1,440	16	50	36	@1,440	16	75	36	@1,440	17	00
36	@1,440	17	25	36	@1,440	17	50	36	@1,440	17	75
36	@1,440	18	00	36	@1,440	18	25	36	@1,440	18	50
36	@1,440	18	75	36	@1,440	19	00	36	@1,440	19	25
36	@1,440	19	50	36	@1,440	19	75	36	@1,440	20	00
36	@1,440	20	25	36	@1,440	20	50	36	@1,440	20	75
36	@1,440	21	00	36	@1,440	21	25	36	@1,440	21	50
36	@1,440	21	75	36	@1,440	22	00	36	@1,440	22	25
36	@1,440	22	50	36	@1,440	22	75	36	@1,440	23	00
36	@1,440	23	25	36	@1,440	23	50	36	@1,440	23	75
36	@1,440	24	00	36	@1,440	24	25	36	@1,440	24	50
36	@1,440	24	75	36	@1,440	25	00	36	@1,440	25	25
36	@1,440	25	50

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have on hand a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, at five cents per copy.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 28, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 1, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30 167	20	70	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30 110	30	68	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30 223	27	68	E.	Gentle.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.180 Highest thermom...32
Mean thermom.... 24 Lowest thermom....14

Advance in Freights.

We learn from C. A. Carpenter, Esq., Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that an advance on fourth class freights will go into effect to-day (December 2d). Fourth class rates, from this city to the East, will be advanced as follows:

To New York, from 20 to 25c per 100 pounds. To Philadelphia, from 18 to 20c per 100 pounds. To Baltimore, from 17 to 18c per 100 pounds.

All other points and classes remain unchanged.

A Bad Tramp.

About seven o'clock last evening a tramp entered Mrs. Engle's bakery, on Ohio street, Allegheny, and asked for something to eat. He was supplied with a large cake, which he devoured, and then told Mrs. E. he would take a dozen more of the same kind. The lady declined to honor his rather unreasonable requisition, whereupon he went out and taking up a brick, hurled it against the show window, utterly demolishing a large pane of French plate glass. The rascal then ran away and escaped arrest.

A "Queer" Transaction.

United States Detective Pender arrested Charles Ross, a colored man, yesterday, on the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit twenty dollar note on the National Bank of Commerce, New York. The accused is janitor of the Anchor Savings Bank, on Fifth avenue, and of the Seventh avenue U. P. Church. It is alleged that Tuesday evening he entered Stroup's saloon and other places, and tried to get change for the counterfeit twenty. United States Commissioner McCandless committed the accused for a hearing.

Allegheny Letter Carriers.

The following is the amount of mail matter handled by the letter carriers of Allegheny for the month of November:

Delivered—Registered letters, 206; mail letters, 81,653; mail postal cards, 7,270; drop letters, 8,306; drop postal cards, 3,004; papers, 51,668.

Collected—Mail letters, 51,750; drop letters, 3,604; postal cards, 2,817; papers, 3,956.

Three deliveries and four collections are made daily—the last collection from boxes at eight o'clock. The carriers' department is opened from eight to nine o'clock every Sunday morning.

A Pair of "Worthies."

James Getty, proprietor of the Franklin saloon on Fifth avenue, made information before the Mayor yesterday charging James Donovan and John *alias* "pretty-faced" Murphy, well-known characters, with felonious assault and a breach of the peace. It is alleged that on Tuesday night the defendants entered and attempted to take possession of and "run" the machine. Mr. Getty objected and trouble ensued, one of the pair throwing a tumbler at the prosecutor. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

Leg Crushed.

William Douglass, a colored man, was severely injured at the Outer Depot, Allegheny, yesterday morning. He had boarded a shifting freight train on the Fort Wayne Railroad, while in an intoxicated condition, and had sat down upon the platform of one of the cars, with his right leg between the two tracks. He was all right when the cars were in motion, but when the train was checked up his leg was fearfully crushed. He was removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and it was found necessary to amputate the shattered limb below the knee, which operation was performed by Drs. Buchanan and McCann.

Fire on Troy Hill.

About nine o'clock last night an alarm was struck from box 67, on Troy Hill, Allegheny, which was caused by the burning of a stable belonging to a Mr. Unverzagt, on Troy Hill, in the locality known as Hemlock City. The steamers Grant, Columbia and Allegheny responded promptly, but on arriving at the foot of the hill it was found that two horses would be unable to draw a steamer up to the place where the fire was raging. The horses of the Grant were attached to the Columbia, and that steamer alone, with four horses attached, succeeded in reaching the fire. The stable, a new frame building, was totally destroyed, together with a horse valued at $200, and a quantity of hay and grain. The loss is about $1,000. Insurance $500. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

Gas as a Fuel.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in printing the facts connected with the substitution of natural gas, for coal, in the manufacture of iron in the mills of Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co. and Graff, Bennett & Co., of this city, says:

"It is easy to see what results will follow from the general introduction of this cheap, self-feeding, powerful fuel, but it is impossible to measure them. The control of the iron manufacture of the world would seem to be inevitably ours with such an advantage. Other manufactures will see the oil and gas belt country. If the supply of gas remains constant, the triangular district of which Pittsburgh is the apex and the Alleghenies are the base will become the greatest manufacturing district in the world."

Allegheny Mayor's Office.

The following is Clerk Crawford's report of the business of the Allegheny Mayor's office in November:

Receipts—Disorderly conduct, $121 00; Drunkenness, $28 00; Violation of city ordinances, $20 00; Commissions and fees, $32 00; Police fees, $40 95. Total, $244 95.

Arrests—Disorderlies, 84; drunks, 69; vagrants, 14; vicious conduct, 1; court charges, 1 20; incorrigibility, 2; violation city ordinances, 7; professional thieves, 1; suspicious characters, 3. Total, 201.

Disposition—Fined, 62; discharged, 38, withdrawn, 23; committed to jail, 46, committed to workhouse, 16; committed to Reform School, 3; committed for court, 6; entered bail, 3; continued, 4. Total, 201.

Allegheny Committees.

The City Property and Police Committees of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

CITY PROPERTY.

The purchase of a second hand safe for the City Assessor's office, at $75, was authorized.

A committee was appointed to examine lots for the erection of an engine house in the First ward, and report the cost of the same.

A committee was appointed to obtain preliminary drawings for the First ward engine house. The committee was authorized to grade the lot which may be selected for the engine house.

The purchase of chairs for the Presidents of Councils was authorized.

POLICE.

The Police Committee approved the pay rolls for November, amounting to $3,872 13. There being no quorum present, no other business was transacted. The committee had before them a communication from Major Golden, relative to an assault committed upon him in the Mayor's office by David Hall, in which he alleges that the assault was committed in the presence of Chief of Police Ross, and that official failed to arrest the offender. The members of the committee thought the communication should have been addressed to the Mayor and decined to act upon it for the reason that it did not come to them through the proper channel.

Chief Ross' Discoveries.

W. B. Ross, as a result of his inquiries into the way in which grand jurors are drawn, stated yesterday that he has found five names on the list of grand jurors (September term) which were not on the list certified to by the Commissioners at all. Also, six similar names of jurors for the June term, and six more in the list for the December term. Further, that of sixty jurymen, who served as traverse jurors in the Criminal Court, seventeen names were found that had never been in the "wheel" at all, and of these seven were liquor men. On the other hand, Jury Commissioner McClelland, and Commissioner Beckert have been interviewed, and both state that the drawings have been regular. If there have been any irregularities, they are at least not cognizant of them. Captain McClelland states that every name is drawn from the jury wheel by the Sheriff, who opens and examines it, then passes it to the Jury Commissioner, who reads it to the clerk, and the clerk records it. The law requires one of the judges to be present when the names are originally placed in the box, and in every case this provision has been strictly observed. Mr. Beckert states that he has watched the drawing closely for about a year, and is satisfied there could be no irregularities. He does not regard the system as calculated to secure the best class of jurors, but thinks it impossible that any "packing" could have been perpetrated. Mr. Ross is still pursuing his investigations.

OUR HIGH SCHOOL.

Visit of Citizens Yesterday—Addresses.

Yesterday morning at the High School, as the different classes and members of the faculty assembled in the chapel for the opening exercises, all were agreeably surprised to find the faculty chairs occupied by a number of our esteemed fellow citizens. After the regular exercises of the morning were concluded, the Principal expressed his surprise and gratification, and extended a welcome on behalf of the faculty and pupils. Some of the guests were in turn surprised on being called upon for a speech. So all agreed to call it a very pleasant little surprise party.

The writer was particularly pleased to find among the number so many of our business men, who are sufficiently interested in school affairs to leave the counting house and salesroom for a while, and visit our public schools. The visitors appeared to be both pleased and surprised at finding so progressive a High School in our city. We hope that others will follow their example and see for themselves the schools they are called upon to support.

Brief and interesting addresses were made by the Reverend S. M. Vernon, Hon. J. C. Newmyer, Frank Van Gorder, Esq., and Mr. Hershberger.

Mr. Vernon, said while he did not feel like taking up the time of the pupils, in addressing them, he could not refrain from speaking a word of good cheer. After referring to his own student life, and contrasting his school advantages with those enjoyed by the pupils of the High School, he said in substance: I never look upon a school without intense excitement. I almost fear to trust myself to speak in the presence of students. There is but one other scene in life that impresses me at all like this: that of standing on the wharf watching a vessel preparing to go to sea. The same feelling comes to me here. The school is the harbor; the students are preparing to put out to sea—to avoid the storms and tempests and dangers of life. Teachers, parents, brothers and sisters stand around to help them and bid them God speed. I look upon such a scene with intense solicitude. I would say this morning to the young men, push forward, to the young ladies, set a high standard. Any excellence may be reached, if there is patience, heroism, devotion, toil. The pupil is apt to ask what is the use of all this? What are Algebra, geometry Trigonometry for. How will these difficult problems help me? The problems are precisely the kind that come all along the course of life. He who can master a problem in Trigonometry or any other department thoroughly, will be able to work out great questions in politics. Indeed he who is most successful in school, will be most successful in the conflicts and trials of a professional career. The speaker was very earnest and enthsiastic in his remarks, and commanded the closest attention of the pupils. He continued for about five minutes, and retired amid showers of applause from the school.

The Hon. J. C. Newmeyer, was next introduced, and after expressing surprise at being called upon, besides not being particularly in favor of too much speechifying, he said: I came here this morning simply to see the Institution about which I have heard so much, but never had the pleasure of visiting before. There is a great interest now being manifested in our public school system, and I believe it to be the duty of every citizen to investigate and fully understand that system in its details and ramifications. I am here this morning to learn myself and not to make any attempt to instruct you. I may, however, be allowed to make this suggestion: perhaps we do not fully appreciate the advantages of this public school system. I know for myself, that I did not at one time, and was much inclined to doubt whether there was very much practical advantage in these schools, and looked forward very anxiously to be relieved from that duty—the duty of attending public school. I think I understand the situation a little better now than I did at that time. I think that you will see the advantage you now enjoy as you grow older, and fully appreciate them. We do not fully appreciate our public school system and the relation it bears to the State and nation. It has been said that the jury system is the palladium of American liberty. So long as it is preserved and fully appreciated our civil liberties will be safe.

There have been a number of objections made to the public school system, and particularly to the High School. I have heard these objections, and am free to say that from observations I have made I fail to see cause for complaint. I will say to you this morning to make good use of the advantages you now enjoy. You may not to-day fully see and appreciate them, but in time to come you will look back on these school days as having prepared you for a useful, active life.

The following are the names of the visitors: Mrs. M. C. Faxton, Boston; Reverend S. M. Vernon, F. Van Gorder, Esq., E. S. Bates, Samuel Chadwick, Hon. J. C. Newmeyer, Reverend Bartholomew, A. M. Armstrong, John McKelvy, T. P. Hershberger, Samuel H. French, Superintendent Geo. J. Luckey and Secretary Chas. A. Kehew.

The citizens generally, and the friends of education, will not forget the opening lecture of the course of Illustrated Scientific Lectures, at High School Hall this evening. The subject is "Natures Every Day Work: or Notes on the Geology of Pittsburgh, by Dr. B. C. Jillson. The lecture is free and all are cordially invited.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Shipping Dogs from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

Jacob Brailler, an employee of the Adams Express Company, was heard before Alderman Urian, of Philadelphia, on Saturday, charged with cruelty to animals, the complaint having been made by the President of the Pennsylvania Society established for the prevention. The testimony made out these facts: Mr. David Brooks, of Philadelphia, was the owner of two valuable setter dogs which had lately been in the West, and were sent to Philadelphia from this city in a car of Adams Express Company, which Jacob Brailler was in charge of. The dogs were in a box, which was slatted at the top, but had close sides and ends, except that auger holes had been bored in them. This box was placed at the far end of a car about forty feet long, and a number of chicken coops piled around and over it, thus excluding all air from the animals. Besides there was a stove in the car, which had a fire in it when it reached Philadelphia, and was quite warm. The dogs were found dead, and a number of the chickens had died also on the way down.

On the part of Jacob Brailler it was testified that the car has ventilators, and that when the train is going a rapid rate of speed there is too much air, and that it is necessary to close the ventilators and keep up a fire; that Mr. Brailler was in the car with the animals and suffered no discomfort.

The President of the Society said that the case was an important one, that a desire has long been felt by the society to reach persons engaged in the transportation of live stock, for the manifest indifference to the comfort and even the lives of the animals, and he asked that the highest fine the law admits of be imposed in the case just heard. It had been shown that a number of the chickens had died, which was an evidence of gross carelessness or of cruel indifference.

Alderman Urian imposed a fine of $10 for cruelty to each dog, making, with the costs, $26.

An information will also be made against Brailler for cruelty to the chickens, if another charge can be legally preferred.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. Emery Baker, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Injunction granted on Samuel Dixon.

Wm. A. Colwell, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order for examination on the 18th inst., before Register Harper, was made.

Albert Bown and George W. Heckert, bankrupts, Lawrence county. Similar petition presented and referred to Register Shafer for a hearing on the 20th inst.

Charles Wolters, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Similar petition presented, and referred to Register Harper for an examination on the 16th inst.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Hearing on the rule on Mathias Buts, to show cause why he should not be restrained from selling the property of Wm. McKnight, was extended to the 3d inst.

Powell, Gregg & Co., bankrupts, Washington county. Hearing on the motion for an injunction against John Paxton & Co., *et al.*, was adjourned to the 2d inst.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge Mcannan.

The case of Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is drawing to a close. The testimony was concluded yesterday, and Mr. Assup had spoken about half an hour for the plaintiff, when court adjourned. John H. Hampton, Esq., will make the closing speech for the defendant company.

Common Pleas No. 1—Full Bench.

The argument list is still under consideration in this court.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the matter of the petition of Lizzie J. Lafferty for the appointment of a trustee, court appointed Melchor Varner, he being instructed to give bond in the sum of $40,000 with sureties, the same being forthwith presented and approved.

In the matter of the petition of Matilda C. Varner, wife of Melchor Varner, for the appointment of a trustee, Court appointed Hugh Lafferty, he to give bonds in $40,000, also, with conditions the same as above.

Patrick Barrett and Hannah, his wife, vs. Francis Dunn. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,000.

George F. Schaub vs. James Gibbs and Nancy his wife. Jury out.

The case of Thomas Robertson vs. Louisa Smith and D. S. McKnight, is on trial.

Henrietta Fell presented a petition for a divorce from her husband, Solomon Fell, on the ground of desertion. Solomon has been in jail for several months past. A subpœna was awarded.

The bond of Sheriff elect Fife was presented and approved.

THE ladies of the First Presbyterian church (Dr. Swift's,) on Arch, below Ohio street, Allegheny, are making extensive preparations for holding a sociable and giving a good supper at the church on Thursday evening, December 2.

ALLEGED BURGLARS CAUGHT.

A Six Hundred Dollar Robbery at a Troy Hill Clothing Store—A Portion of the Stolen Goods Recovered.

About eleven o'clock Tuesday night officers Jerry Smith, Hendricks and Immer, of the Allegheny police, arrested two men on Troy Hill, named Frank Vogel and Frank Ketterly, on the charge of breaking into the clothing store of John Walters and stealing goods to the amount of about $600. The robbery was perpetrated early Tuesday evening. The particulars of the arrest are as follows: Shortly before dusk Tuesday evening, a young man named Johnson, while on his way from work, saw two suspicious looking characters hitching a horse in a wagon, and he wondered what they wanted with the team at that late hour. After supper he got a glimpse of the same two men in a saloon, in the neighborhood, and they were urging another individual to accompany them on some expedition. Not long after that he heard of the robbery; and at once suspected the two men as the perpetrators. This suspicion was communicated to Lieut. Smith, who accompanied by the officers named above, the trio proceeded to the spot where the horse was seen to be hitched to the wagon a few hours before. This was at the house of a junk dealer named Frank Vogle, who didn't bear a very good reputation for honesty, and who had been in one of the reformatory institutions for a term a short time since. It appears that after the robbery was committed, the wagon containing the goods was taken to Pittsburg, in which direction it did depart, several pieces were dropped in the back alleys which were afterwards recovered. The officers patiently awaited the return of the plunderers, and after the lapse of a couple of hours, the much wanted individuals, with their teams, put in an appearance. They were pounced upon and brought to the lock-up, where one was identified as the junk dealer Vogle, and his comrade, one Frank Ketterly, who lives in the same neighborhood. In the house of the former was found part of the stolen goods, consisting of velvet vestings and pieces of valuable cloth. The wagon also contained quite an array of goods of different patterns and quality, the whole amounting in value to $200.

About noon yesterday Detective Bowden and Officer Jesse Smith, of Allegheny, called at the Mayor's office in Lusciy, and stated to Detective O'Mara that a part of the goods had been traced to this city. They gave him a description of one of the gang, and this clue led Detective O'Mara to suspect that the goods might be in the house of Mrs. Douglass, the mother of the "Oyster" boys, on Oak alley. Thither he three wended their way, and forced an entrance into the house. Mrs. Douglass was at home, and was considerably surprised at the unceremonious entrance of the visitors. The officers searched the premises and found nearly $100 worth of the goods which had been stolen from Walter's clothing store. Mrs. Douglass was then arrested and conveyed to the Central Station, but was subsequently removed to Allegheny.

It now appears that the great bulk of the goods were brought to this city, but the thieves had managed to remove them to a place of safety before the officers visited Mrs. Douglass' house. It is probable that most of the goods will be recovered.

The accused are in the Allegheny lock-up awaiting a hearing.

OUR MARKETS.

Receipts and Expenditures for November.

The Market Committee held its regular monthly meeting in the office of the City Clerk, last evening, Mr. Musgrave in the chair.

The Superintendent's report of the receipts and expenditures of the month shows:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Diamond market	$2,329 20	$495 25
Fifth avenue market	205 18	85 00
South Side market	1,060 60	53 34
Fifth ward market	10 70	25 00
Total	$3,545 06	$898 59

was approved.

An ordinance referred to the committee by Councils authorizing the leasing for ten years to the Excelsior Flint Glass Co., of two lots in the rear of the Fifth avenue Market House, was referred to the City Attorney.

The chair called the attention to the subleasing of City Hall by the Duquesne Greys, which was a violation of their lease. Mr. Braun, stated that the Greys had not leased the hall but had given the use of it, without charge to the Ladies' Enquewhina Hospital Fair. The Superintendent was directed to inform the Greys that the hall must not hereafter be sub-let without the consent of Councils.

Adjourned.

CITY PROPERTY.

Meeting of the Council Committee.

The Committee on City Property held its regular monthly meeting last evening, in the Clerk's office, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

Bills amounting to $182 31 were ordered to be paid.

Pay rolls of employees in City Hall, $570, and watchman at the Point, $90, were approved.

Municipal Hall Committee were directed to advertise for proposals for the making of paper cases for the Clerk's office.

A report from the Examination returning with a negative recommendation the ordinance for stationing a fire engine in the Eighteenth ward, was received and the ordinance directed to be returned to Councils negatively. The Municipal Hall Committee were directed to examine and report on the necessary repairs to furniture in the Mayor's office. Mr. Braun, from the Central Station Committee, reported that the bedding in the lodging rooms was in an extremly filthy condition, and called for immediate action on the part of the committee. The committee were directed to have it cleaned, and to then turn it over to the keeping of the Police Committee. Adjourned.

Real Estate Transfers.

PITTSBURGH, December 1, 1875.

The following deeds were recorded in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, Recorder:

C. Bauerlein et ux. et al., to Elizabeth Pitzenmeier, July 7, 1875; lot in Shaler township, Allegheny county..... $ 1 00
August Vollmer et ux., to Henry Murphy and Thomas J. Hamilton, October 20, 1875; two lots on Ward street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 80x200 feet..... 1,090 00
A. Dempster et ux., to Henry Murphy and Thomas J. Hamilton, April 27, 1875; lot on Hiland avenue, Pittsburgh, 50x100 feet..... 3,000 00
The City of Allegheny to John Pfitzenmeier, August 13, 1875; lot on Hooker street, Allegheny City..... 3,300 00
Wm. H. Wightman to Caroline S. Blair, October 25, 1875; lot in Baldwin township, Allegheny county..... 5,000 00
Sarah Mitchell to James Gilmore, June 24, 1875; lot in Wilkins township, Allegheny county..... 2,000 00
Thomas Mellon et ux. to Richard H. Beatty, March 22, 1875; lot on Oak avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh..... 1,000 00
Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to Mattie J. Hartnell, November 24, 1875; lot in Chartiers township, Allegheny county..... 1,000 00
W. J. Radcliffe to Henry G. Hall, November 14, 1874; lot in North Versailles township, Allegheny county..... 1,000 00
David Chess, Henry and Walter Chess, August 2, 1875; (2) lots, Clifton street, Pittsburgh and (2) lots, Wharton street, Pittsburgh..... 52,479 00
Sheriff Hare to the Shady Side B. & L. Association, December 1, 1875; lot Oak avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 23x100 feet..... 1,452 97
Sheriff Hare to the Shady Side B. & L. Association, December 1, 1875, lot Arch street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 24x95 feet..... 1,305 97
Sheriff Hare to the Shady Side B. & L. Association, December 1, 1875; (2) lots Orphan avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh..... 2,391 80
Jacob Allen to Laura Allen and Cornelius Scully, Guardian, December 1, 1875; lot Howe street, Allegheny county..... 1 00
Laura Allen and Cornelius Scully, guardian to Jacob Allen, December 1, 1875; same as above..... 1 00
John Pitt to James Wardrop, September 11, 1875; lot, Borough of Mansfield, Allegheny county..... 734 55
Edward Manchell and wife to Louis Wiederhold, July 3, 1871; lot, Fifth ward, Allegheny city..... 450 00
Valentine Staudte, et ux., to John Fiedler, April 10, 1875; lot, Kilbuck township, Allegheny county..... 800 00

City Police Business.

The following is a summary of business at the Mayor's office and of Deputy Mayors, for the month of November, as reported by Clerk Hartzel. The return of Deputy Mayor Martin is for October.

Assessments on	Deputy Mayors. Mayor.....	Martin.	Schaub.	King.	Hibert.	Liberty.
Drunkenness	278	13	16	17	.....	6
Dis. Conduct	253	55	26	20	.....	27
Vagrancy vs. Persons	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation of Ordinances	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	615	49	53	38	.....	37
Thus Disposed						
Paid fines	207	23	29	17	.....	18
Comm'd to Jail	208	4	8	13	.....	4
Comm'd to W'k house	70	4	4	2	.....	13
Comm'd to Ref'm School	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Held for Court	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged	117	15	12	6	.....	2
Sent to Hosp'l	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	615	49	53	38	.....	37
Cash Received						
Fines and forfeitures	$1,637 00	$111 00	$132 00	$143 00	$115 00	$161 00
For fees	174 05	9 00	20 40	14 45	22 85	12 75
Commitments	236 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licenses, Switch	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licenses, Pawn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licenses, Drays	82 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licenses, Bill Posters	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$1,724 05	$120 00	$152 40	$157 45	$137 85	$173 75
Grand total receipts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,575 70

Sheriff Fife's Bond.

R. H. Fife, Sheriff elect, yesterday filed in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, two bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as Sheriff. The sum named in each bond is $25,000, one being given to the State and one to the county. The sureties are John Brown, John Noble and James H. Bell. Mr. Fife has not yet received his commission, but he will be [illegible] for it when it comes.

THE HOMEOPATHIC FAIR.

Opening Yesterday—Remarks of Bishop Simpson.

The grand fair of the Ladies' Charitable Association of the Homeopathic Hospital opened last evening, at old City Hall, and attracted a goodly attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The hall is handsomely decorated and contains a number of beautifully arrayed booths with a splendid pagoda in the center. The ladies have an elegant and varied assortment of fancy and usefal articles for sale, and they are prepared to furnish lunch, dinner and supper daily. About nine o'clock last evening Major William Frew mounted the platform and addressing the audience said it was his duty to commend these ladies to consideration and his pleasure to introduce a gentleman well known to all. Of the ladies, he said they are a living epistle and known of all men. Charity and love make women beautiful. These ladies have done much for humanity, and thousands of sick poor rise up and call them blessed.

At the conclusion of Major Frew's remarks Bishop Simpson stepped forward, and said he was present only to give a few words of cheer to the noble ladies who are endeavoring to aid suffering humanity. He knew knew why this was called a fair, but there were given this night an opportunity for social gathering, and the object was pure, charitable and elevating. Fair hands have provided the articles here, and the beautiful is about us. It is not us to attract aid for the poor and needy. This fair is for the benefit of a Homeopathic Hospital. The speaker knew little of medicine, and particularly of homeopathic medicine. He knew the motto was *similia similibus curantur*. He would, generally, understand this to mean that people that have suffering, disease, are to be cured by people who have sufferings of the same nature. Another idea was to dispense in small doses. He understood that the ladies in this, so far as the fair was concerned, had no confidence. They believe that large doses here are better than small for curing disease. The tables, too, are filled and large quantities will be given for small money. Referring to the music by the band, the speaker said the audience could furnish still better music to suit the ladies. A bass profundo sound could be given by putting hands deep down into pockets while the soprano and alto notes would also be acceptable. (Applause.) This is a fair opened fairly, with fair articles made by fair hands of fair ladies for the purpose of gathering better fare for poor way farers. This is not an affair of the heart but an affair of the pocket, and you may go far her and fare worse.

The remarks of Bishop Simpson were very happy and were received with lively satisfaction.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"La Grande Duchesse" has been played here a number of times, but seldom if ever in a better way than last evening, at the hands of Mrs. Oates and her talented troupe. Mrs. Oates was in excellent voice, and never sang with finer effect, while her acting came up to every requirement, and was marked by her peculiar grace and dash. She was specially successful in the love scene with *Fritz*, and won the heartiest applause. Her performance throughout was about the same she gives this week. All the musical gems of the opera, with which nearly every one is familiar, were well sung. Mr. Drew's *Fritz*, was, as usual, excellent in every respect. Mr. Howson, as *General Brown*, was exceedingly funny; while Mr. Laurent as *Prince Paul*, Mr. Jones as *Baron Puck*, Mr. Horton as *Boum-Grog*, and Miss Temple as *Wanda*, all did well. Chorus and orchestra added their share to the success of the entertainment. The audience was large, fashionable and enthusiastic, and called Mrs. Oates out frequently, and gave Mr. Drew an *encore*.

This evening "La Jolie Parfumeuse" (the Pretty Perfumer) will be the attraction. It has been presented here only once or twice before, and will draw a full house. To-morrow night, for Mrs. Oates' benefit, the "Princess of Trebizonde" will be given.

Library Hall.

We are sorry to say that the audience at Library Hall, last evening, was not such in size as was deserved by the reputation of Miss Charlotte Thompson, the merits of the supporting company, and the excellence of the performances. We have already expressed our opinion of the very thorough and successful appearance of that talented actress in the play of "Jane Eyre," and therefore extended comment at this time is unnecessary. It is enough to say that the legitimate drama rarely has a better representation, or more competent and talented performers than the star and company now performing at Library Hall.

"Jane Eyre" will be repeated this evening, and we hope that the patrons of legitimate theatricals will crowd the house that is thus afforded them. Seats are to be had at Hale's, No. 103 Smithfield street.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

"Standing room only" was the state of the case at the Comedy Theater, last evening, when for the third time "The Doyle Brothers" was produced by the Harrigan and Hart combination. The never-ending fun, unctuous and satisfying, was immensely enjoyed, and as immensely applauded. The different specialties, including the "Gallant Sixty-ninth," were as much enjoyed as ever. The orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. W. L. Bowron, renders excellent music.

To-night the "Doyle Brothers" again, with some of Harrigan and Hart's best specialties not yet given.

Grand English Opera.

The sale of seats for the "Lily of Killarney" and the Huguenots, to be given at Library Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, with Mme. Van Zandt and Miss Montague in each, will begin at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, this morning at nine o'clock. A considerable number of persons desiring tickets had registered their names up to last evening. Good audiences may be expected.

Dr. Von Bulow Coming.

The great German artist, virtuoso and composer, Dr. Hans Von Bulow, will give two concerts in this city, on the evenings of Monday and Wednesday, 13th and 15th insts. Upon him some of the greatest German critics have conferred the title of "superior master of the piano."

Battle of Lookout Mountain.

Lovers of art must not fail to see Walker's magnificent painting of the battle of Lookout Mountain, now on exhibition at the art gallery in Library Hall. It remains here during the remainder of the week, only.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

With all the attractions at other theaters, Manager Ames' variety house is nightly crowded with people, who go away satisfied that no better performance of its class is given in the United States. France and his wonderful performing dogs, the Victorellis and a large corps of artists will appear in a change of programme this evening.

The Price of Boiling.

In speaking of the recent meeting of the committees of manufacturers and boilers of iron, the *American Manufacturer* says as to the prices of puddling and vouches for the correctness of the figures: "The report of the results presented showed that some thing like 100 mills had been heard from—but all rail mills except those that made merchant iron also, were excluded, as were all mills that were idle or were stopped by reason of labor difficulties. This left 57 mills, and at these the average price for boiling, including what was paid from the office, and making no allowance for charcoal iron, was $4 45, and for puddling $3 91. The highest price paid for boiling was $5 40, including 15 cents per ton from office, but this was all charcoal iron, according to the puddling list. In this city, is worth $1 per ton more than common iron. At the mills paying this price the men have been notified that they must accept a reduction. The table also showed that one mill in Philadelphia was still paying $5 50, but this has been reduced to $5, and will be still further reduced. The lowest price for boiling was at a New England mill, $3 83, with no extras. The highest price for puddling was $4 50. This was for all charcoal iron for plate. The lowest price for puddling was $3 56.

The next meeting of the conference committees will be held Tuesday, December 7th.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humane Society was well attended yesterday and the business was of much interest. Mr. Charles A. Colten, presided and Mr. Hammer acted as Secretary.

Superintendent Street made a very interesting report of his trip West in the interest of proper transportation of cattle and swine on the railroad. He visited Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago and other cities, and the railroad authorities received him courteously, and all expressed a willingness to aid him in his laudable work. After consultations the managers agreed to try feeding and watering animals on the cars *en route* and if this was not found practicable or did not work satisfactory, that they would have them unloaded and cared for at convenient points. Since Mr. Street's return he has received a very satisfactory letter from Mr. Charles Paine, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway company. The writer states that he has given directions to try the experiment of using troughs for watering. He further says: "I have given this matter much attention, with a view of learning, if possible, from the condition of the animals on arrival at Buffalo, whether the method of running them (hogs) through from Chicago is an injury or benefit." It is claimed that the number that died last year (when unloaded at Toledo) was much in excess of those lost this year when not unloaded. Exact statistics upon this head are promised. The driving in and out of cars causes injury to the animals by the use of the prod to make them move. Each of these wounds causes inflammation, which, though of small extent, makes the meat somewhat unwholesome. By careful study of the whole subject and by gathering results of experience, we shall doubtless be able to arrive at certainties with regard to the best practical method of dealing with the great mass of animals which must be transported. Mr. Paine closes with the statement that he will render every aid in the matter, and requests Mr. Street to give suggestions from his experiences.

The Secretary reported another life membership fee, $100, from Mr. Chas. A. Colton.

Mr. Street reported the preparation of his annual report and Mr. Ritenour, from the committee on first anniversary meeting, reported that Henry Bergh of New York and Mrs. Caroline E. White of Philadelphia had been written to and their attendance requested. Mrs. White had already reported favorably.

Mrs. McKee reported that Rev. S. R. Frazier had kindly consented to deliver a sermon on the objects of the society.

Next Wednesday the monthly meeting of the society will be held.

Groves' Tricks.

Lately the papers have said a great deal about the swindling operations of one Groves, who is now in jail on numerous charges of obtaining money by false pretenses. Yesterday information was received from Economy, Beaver county, to the effect that about the time work was commenced on the Exposition building a man giving his name as Groves appeared in that community and, representing that he was the agent of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, obtained two flat loads of piles, employing twenty or thirty teamsters to deliver the goods at the river and load them on the boats. The piles were bought of Mr. Marshall McDonald and a number of Economites, who were told that Philadelphia money would be forthcoming out of the first receipts at the Exposition. Those people have heard nothing since of Groves or the piles. If Mr. McDonald and the other victims will take the trouble to come up here and look upon "Co-operative" Groves, who is contined in the county jail, they may be able to identify him as the same swindler who carried away their lumber.

Captain Wilson Carr.

The sad death of Captain Carr, who accidentally shot himself near Baltimore, has been announced in the COMMERCIAL. The deceased was a bright and promising young man, who had many friends here, and whose death is sincerely mourned.

The remains will be brought home for interment. They will arrive here on Friday; and as the deceased has been in a measure connected with the press here, it is proposed to pay honors to the dead sailor. A meeting of the late Press Committee, of which he was a member, has been called for this afternoon at four o'clock at No. 121 Fourth avenue. It is proposed to take some action with reference to his death, and make arrangements for the funeral.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Police Committee will meet this evening.

HON. JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford, was registered at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

THE members of the press will meet at No. 121 Fourth avenue at four o'clock this afternoon, to take action on the death of Captain Wilson Carr.

THE City Property Committee agree with the Board of Fire Commissioners that there is no necessity, at this time, for a fire engine company in the Eighteenth ward.

A LAD named Smith was arrested in the Allegheny Market yesterday, by Clerk Hastings, for stealing cheese from the stand of Mr. Moore. He was locked up for a hearing.

THE stockholders of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company visited and inspected their works at Turtle Creek yesterday. The party are stopping at the Monongahela House.

GENERAL JOHN YOUNG and County Treasurer Holdon, of New Castle, Pa., were in the city yesterday, the latter en route to Philadelphia as a delegate the Grand Encampment of the Masonic Order.

IN THE case of the brothers Halcombe, charged with fraud, larceny &c., on oath of Mr. Sergeant, of the Eastern Commercial Agency, Mayor McCarthy has, by request, postponed the hearing until to-day.

A MAN whose name is not given, reported at the Mayor's office yesterday that he had been swindled out of ten dollars last week by two men who claimed to be policemen, one giving his name as Kennedy. She had received the bill for goods from a boy, and left them in her room, and upon her return and represented that the boy was arrested for passing counterfeit money, and they were sent to get the note as proof against him.

REV. ZACHARIAH RAGAN, D.D., of the Methodist (P.) church, died in Steubenville last Saturday. Dr. Ragan had been a chaplain in the United States army for some time. He had been sick and was on leave of absence visiting Steubenville. He was formerly well known in this community—was an active participator in the scenes of the division of the Church, and was once pastor of the First Methodist P. church of Pittsburgh.

UNITED STATES Collector Davis, of the